

John Wall 12 Mr. Wall Covent Garden

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



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LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1862.

ONE PENNY.



THE RIGHT HONOURABLE VISCOUNT PALMERSTON, K.G., PREMIER. (See page 435.)

Notes of the Week.

IMPERIAL VISITORS.—A rumour prevails in the best-informed circles of the court that Buckingham Palace has been placed at the disposal of the Emperor of the French; and that his Majesty, accompanied by the Empress and the Imperial Prince, will spend ten days in London during the month of May or June.

THE EARL OF DERBY.—We learn that the Earl of Derby has so far recovered and regained strength as to leave his bedroom on Sunday last for the first time since his illness. Should his lordship continue to progress favourably, of which there is every prospect, the noble earl and countess will leave London at the end of the week for Knowsley Park.

DEATH OF ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD CHETNAM STRODE, K.C.B., K.C.H.—We have to announce the death of the above gallant admiral, which occurred at his residence, South-hill, Somersetshire, on the 11th inst., in the eighty-eighth year of his age.

PORTON-GROWING IN INDIA.—The report of the commissioners has just been published, and we regret to hear that a very large supply, under any circumstances, is not to be expected from India. The report assigns various reasons for the conclusion at which the commissioners have arrived.

THE ROBERTSON COURT-MARTIAL.—The rumour gains ground that this now celebrated court-martial has terminated in an acquittal of the prisoner on all the charges; and it is also confidently asserted that the "remarks" from headquarters will go considerably further. We understand that the cost of the inquiry to Captain Robertson was £762, a tolerably heavy premium for an innocent man to pay for the luxury of proving his innocence.

LORD BROTHAM.—The numerous friends of the noble and learned lord will be glad to learn that by the last letters from Cannes he was in robust health. On his way home to England his lordship proposes to make a short stay in Paris. His lordship is expected in town after the Easter recess.

IMPORTANT RAILWAY AGREEMENT.—An agreement has been entered into between the London and North-Western and Lancashire and Yorkshire Railway Companies, which will have the effect of putting an end to, or at any rate of narrowing, the antagonism of these great corporations, as regards both passenger and goods traffic, between Manchester and Liverpool, and in any other direction where the respective lines have hitherto been competing.

ELECTRO-TYPE TAKING.—On Saturday afternoon several electric guns were fired at Beaufort House, Wallington, to witness a trial of Mr. N. Gibson's electrographic target. The practice commenced at 100 yards, by Captain Symonds, the celebrated shot of the South Middlesex Volunteers; afterwards at 200 yards by the above gentleman, and J. Hall, Esq., of the same corps; ten rounds each, all of which were accurately recorded on plates placed by the side of the shooters.

IRON SHIPS AND RAMS.—The Warrior, although now presenting the graceful outline and appearance of a gigantic yacht, is so constructed that, at the cost of a few hundred pounds, she may be converted into an irresistible ram. It is only necessary to take away the overhanging cutwater, figure-head, &c., when a stem of gigantic proportions and enormous strength, forged and fitted with this object, will make its appearance, and to this the bow plates can be easily connected.

EXCISE OFFICE.—A parliamentary return states that the sale of the old Excise-office and Government property in Broad-street, realised £156,014, which sum was paid into the exchequer in the year 1855. The cost of the additional building lately erected at Somerset House for the Inland Revenue, was £105,472 17s. 10d. The additional building (says the return) is not large enough to contain the whole of the Inland Revenue Department, but it does contain a much greater number of persons than the old Excise-office. The number of rooms occupied in Somerset House to meet the additional wants of the office is ninety-two; none are occupied elsewhere, except for offices, which are, and always have been, necessarily detached, and placed in distant parts of London.

MONEY MARKET.—At the early part of the week the stock markets were stronger. Amongst the favourable features were a rise on the Paris Bourse, and the purchase of a further large amount of gold by the Bank of England. The increased demand for silver for the purchase of cotton in India is giving an unfavourable turn to the exchanges between this country and the Continent. In other respects the foreign loans recently introduced have as yet had no real effect upon our money market. The English funds were firm. English railways and foreign stocks generally firmer. Railway traffic continues depressed. In the foreign stock market the principal change was in Spanish Certificates. The scrip of the new Turkish Loan was in demand.

SINGULAR WILLS.—The will of Henry Budd, Esq., of Twickenham-park and Piccadilly, was proved in London under £200,000 personality, the executors and trustees appointed being Samuel Tomkins, Esq., of 76, Lombard-street, banker, and the testator's son, William Budd, Esq.; the latter alone obtained probate. The will bears date 1855, and a codicil in May, 1861. This extensive property is bequeathed in different proportions between his two sons, William and Edward, the first named taking the testator's residence, Twickenham-park, with other estates, and Edward taking the Pepper-park Estate, Berks, with other estates, and they are also nominated residuary legatees of the testator's entire estate, both real and personal. The late Mr. Budd evinced a remarkable antipathy to the prevalent fashion of wearing moustaches, and to such an extent he carried this feeling of dislike that he actually ordered his will with the following stringent directions:—"Should either of my two sons wear moustaches, the estates of Twickenham-park and Pepper-park shall pass from each such one respectively." There is a direction also with regard to the testator's two sons, which is thus:—"That should they both die without issue, and without making any testamentary disposition, in such contingency occurring the trustees are to apply the testator's personal estate towards the erection of a building as dwelling for the houseless poor of London."

THE BOROUGHS OF LAMBETH.—No doubt now exists that this populous and important metropolitan constituency will have to undergo the excitement of an election for a member of Parliament in place of Mr. Russell. The fact stands thus: That gentleman has resigned his seat; the resignation, however, being informal some delay has taken place; but as soon as the necessary formalities are set right there will be an election. The alleged reason of the informality is because Mr. Russell wrote and accepted the Children's Hospital instead of at first making the application for that purpose. If the proper form had been sent in, the writ would, in all probability, have been issued on Monday or Tuesday. A printed circular has been issued to the leading Liberal electors of the borough, bearing the signatures of a number of influential gentlemen of the Lambeth, Croydon, and Newington districts, setting forth their belief that Mr. Russell had tendered an informal resignation, and that some little delay might exist before the requisite formalities were completed. In the meantime the Conservatives were endeavouring to list a candidate upon the borough, and it behoved the Liberals to be on the alert, that their cause was not prejudiced. Therefore, the signers urged an early meeting, to take into consideration the position of the borough and to adopt such measures as may be deemed requisite. As several gentlemen have been mentioned as having been solicited to stand, the election bids fair to be a hotly contested one, and a general opinion seems to prevail that the contest will lay between Mr. Frederick Doulton, of Manor House, Dulwich, and Mr. Montagu Chambers, Q.C.

Foreign News.

FRANCE.

The Japanese (says the *Daily News* correspondent) will form strange conclusions of our climate. They went in great state today to present their credentials to the Emperor, and had scarcely got back to their sumptuous quarters at the Hotel du Louvre ere the snow came down in large flakes, heaved to and fro by the bitter blast. It was a very imposing procession. First, one court carriage, preceded by outriders. In the carriage were two copper-coloured, high-cheekboned gentlemen, with shaven crowns, and two swords. They bore a box containing the Japanese Emperor's letter to the Emperor Napoleon. "The chief of the blacks to the chief of the whites." Then another court carriage, with six horses, conveying some Japanese Ministers, followed by another containing the ambassadors themselves; the three other carriages containing the suite. The Asiatic diplomatists went forth in this guise from the Louvre through the triumphal arch in the Place Carrousel, through hedges of soldiers presenting arms. On arriving at the foot of the grand staircase they were received by the Duke of Cambaceres, and conducted to the Emperor, who, with the Empress and Prince Imperial, and all the lords and ladies of the Court, were waiting in the throne-room. The Japanese made Eastern obeisances, and the chief ambassador made a long speech in Japanese to the Emperor, which, being translated, was graciously responded to by his Majesty, and the ambassadors were bowed, and bowed themselves, out of the throne-room. The rich presents destined for the Emperor will not arrive until next week.

The Duke of Malakoff is organising an expedition in Algeria to march to Timbuctoo, there to meet another French detachment, which will be despatched simultaneously by the governor of Senegal. The object is to establish a permanent overland route between the two colonies.

M. Ferdinand Taule, a student, aged twenty-one, who was sentenced to two months' imprisonment a week ago, for writing a letter to Ledru Rollin, has been again placed at the bar, to take his trial on a charge of having, together with another student, named Clemenceau, publicly read a seditious writing, and collected a crowd by posting a placard. Taule, on being interrogated, admitted that he had received a copy of verses (being the seditious writing alluded to) in a cafe, in the presence of three friends and an individual who turned out to be a spy. Clemenceau also confessed the facts of which he was accused. They were sentenced each to one month's imprisonment.

SPAIN.

The *Madrid Gazette* of the 8th publishes a royal decree declaring that the prince or princess to be born of the Duchess de Montpessier shall enjoy the privileges of Infante or Infanta of Spain. The *Correspondencia* affirms that the Government has never had any idea of presenting a bill for a loan, as the resources of the State are amply sufficient for its wants.

POLAND.

The Government has published a contradiction of the report relative to their barbarous treatment of Zamoyski. This was of course to be expected; but we have had abundant proof that the mere contradiction of a fact by the authorities does not make it the less true, and that they do not stick at a falsehood so long as it enables them to blind the eyes of Europe to their real conduct.

GREECE.

Nauplia still holds out, and is able to hold out for a long while yet. Negotiations have been going on for the last three weeks; it is announced every now and then that the King has granted a general amnesty, and as often we are told afterwards that the amnesty has been refused, and that the royal troops are about to commence the bombardment.

ROME.

Accounts from Rome to the 8th state that the pontifical police have arrested M. Gentile, professor at the Roman University, the secretary of M. Ullio, Minister of Francis II., and some other persons accused of affiliation to secret societies.

"We learn from Rome," says the *Monde*, "that Cardinal Antonelli, in the name of the Holy Father, has officially delivered to the Russian Embassy at Rome, for transmission to Mgr. Felinski, Archbishop of Warsaw, and his suffragans in Poland, an invitation for them to repair to Rome in May next, when all the other bishops of the catholic world are also invited."

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

At the sale of the Governor's effects, early in this month, a brutal murder was perpetrated, the victim being Mr. Inspector Pettenger, of the foot police, who was shot behind the ear by a discharged policeman, named Seaver. The deceased was much respected. His funeral was attended by his Excellency the Governor, the police, and the volunteers; and all the shops of the town were closed.

NEW ZEALAND.

The gold-fields continue to send down considerable quantities of the precious metal; but, as many of the diggers are leaving in anticipation of wet and cold weather, against which there are not sufficient antidotes in the shape of fire-wood and plenty of provisions, it is anticipated that the yield will speedily fall off. In Dunedin there are more people than can be comfortably accommodated, and the consequence is that house-rent and living have risen to prices which rival those of Melbourne in the palmy days of the gold-fields of Victoria.

The latest advices from the disturbed districts convey anything but an indication that there is a probability of a continuance of peace.

A mounted orderly arrived at the Brigade-office, Auckland, on the 30th ult., at about half-past one p.m., and announced that Dr. Neale, 65th Regiment, had been attacked and stabbed by two of Captain Mercer's troop of the Royal Artillery. He communicated no particulars, except that the outrage took place at Otahuhu.

The fine Black Ball packet ship *Ocean Chief* was totally destroyed by fire in Bluff Harbour, New Zealand, on the 23rd of last month. From the evidence taken immediately after the catastrophe, there can be no doubt that the ship was wilfully set on fire.

AUSTRALIA.

From information received from Queensland within the last day or two, it is feared that one or both of the vessels despatched about seven months ago to the Gulf of Carpentaria, to search for traces of the exploring expedition under Burke, have been wrecked. The war steamer *Victoria*, commanded by Captain Norman, with four months' provisions on board, was sent round to the gulf, with the view of succouring or finding traces of Burke. She was followed by a sailing vessel called the *Firefly*, laden with provisions for the *Victoria*. A vessel, just returned from Torres Straits to Brisbane, reports that on an island in the Straits were found portions of the wreck of a ship, a lot of sheep running wild, some horses with the *Victoria* Government brand, and a cask, on which was painted "H. M. S. *Victoria*." There were also found traces of an encampment, which lead to the supposition that the survivors of the wreck have been rescued, and probably carried on to some

of the islands in the East Indian Archipelago. The greatest anxiety is felt for the safety of the *Victoria*.

AMERICA.

NEW YORK, APRIL 1.—General Burnside has occupied Beaufort without opposition; 500 Confederates retain possession of Fort Macon, but are reported to be cut off from supplies; 70,000 Confederates, under Beauregard, are supposed to be concentrated at Corinth, Alabama. It is supposed that the Confederate forces along the new line of defence, from Island No. 10 to Decatur (Alabama), number 200,000 men, and that an extensive battle will shortly occur in that part of the country.

In Congress Mr. Sumner has made a long speech advocating the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia, with compensation to the slaveowners.

Mr. Swaine has introduced a resolution in the Confederate Congress to withdraw the Commissioners from England and abandon further attempts to obtain British recognition.

NEW YORK, APRIL 3.—The Confederates are reported to have withdrawn all their forces from the coast of Georgia and taken all their guns to Savannah. Fort Pulaski has been entirely invested by the Federals, and all communication with Savannah cut off. The surrender of the fort is daily expected. 500 Confederates occupy Pulaski. Should they refuse to surrender, General Sherman will shell the fort. Savannah and its approaches are strongly fortified. From 20,000 to 30,000 Confederates are supposed to occupy the town.

The Senate has passed the resolution to co-operate with the States desiring to emancipate slaves by a vote of 32 to 10. The resolution was strongly opposed by the leading members from the border States.

It appears likely that the bill for the abolition of slavery in the district of Columbia will pass the House of Representatives by a large majority.

Active skirmishing has commenced on the Rappahannock.

THE ESCAPE OF THE NASHVILLE.

The pursuer of the Cambridge, which vessel arrived at Fortress Monroe, on the 25th, from Beaufort, gives the following account of the Nashville's escape:—

"On the night of the 17th inst., the sky being very dark, the Cambridge and the Gensbok were the only Union vessels blockading Beaufort. They were in constant anticipation that the Nashville would attempt to make her escape. Accordingly, the Cambridge took up a position to command one of the three channels leading from Beaufort to the sea. The Gensbok guarded another, thus leaving one channel open. For several days prior, and on the night of the 17th inst., bright look-outs were kept for the Nashville, the Cambridge under a full head of steam all the time. At half-past seven o'clock in the evening a rocket was sent up from the Gensbok—a preconcerted signal that the Nashville was coming. The crew of the Cambridge were immediately beat to quarters. The Gensbok soon after opened fire at the fugitive craft, firing several rounds. The officers of the Cambridge endeavoured, but in vain, to see the object against which the Gensbok was directing her fire. They therefore concluded to fire in the same direction the Gensbok did. The Cambridge in a few minutes after slipped her anchor, and steamed in the direction of the third and unguarded channel, hoping to cut the rebel craft off. But after some time the chase was given up, and the Cambridge returned to her original position. The Cambridge being the flagship, Captain Cavendish, of the Gensbok, came on board, and reported to Captain Parker. He said he distinguished the outline of the Nashville from first observing moving lights as the vessel progressed in her escape. The Nashville steamed very fast, and was soon out of range of the Gensbok; but Captain Cavendish is positive that the shot from his vessel hit her several times, no doubt doing some damage. It was deemed futile by Captain Parker, of the Cambridge, to give chase to the Nashville, as his vessel can steam only eight knots an hour, while the Nashville it is said, can, under full headway, steam fourteen or fifteen. It is thought that the Nashville will go to Nassau, New Providence, there to be sold on the rebels' account."

SERIOUS ACCIDENT TO A ROPE-WALKER.

A SERIOUS accident occurred on Thursday night week in the course of the performance at the Surrey Music Hall, Sheffield. One of the performers is Madame Salvi, described as "the world-renowned rope-ascensionist and rope-dancer," who made her first appearance in that town on Monday night. For her performance a somewhat thin wire rope was stretched from the stage to the top gallery, which is of very considerable height, and up this she was accustomed to walk in various ways, performing feats *a la Blondin*. Madame Salvi successfully accomplished her tricks on the three previous nights of this week, and on Thursday night was repeating the performance. She had been up the rope and returned, and was in the act of wheeling a barrow to the top, when, having reached about half-way, the rope suddenly broke, precipitating the unfortunate actress into the pit beneath, a distance of some twenty or thirty feet. The event, of course, caused great consternation amongst the audience and the persons connected with the place. Assistance was instantly rendered to Madame Salvi, who had fallen upon the seats, and medical assistance was obtained. She was found to be seriously hurt, but the exact nature of her injuries we were unable to learn. It was said that two of her ribs were broken. The cause of the fracture of the rope has not been ascertained. *Sheffield Independent*.

ANOTHER DEATH FROM CRINOLINE.—On Saturday last another fatal occurrence took place through the use of that fashionable article, crinoline. Mrs. Mary Anne Birchmore, aged twenty-eight, the wife of an engineer, on a visit at No. 2, Furness-street, Notting-hill, whilst reaching over the fireplace her widely-extended skirts took fire, and before aid could be procured she was burnt to such a dreadful manner that on her removal to St. Mary's Hospital she expired.

ASSAULT AND HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN WESTMINSTER.—On Friday morning, the 11th inst., between four and five o'clock, as Mr. Philip Felix Le Brun, of 19, Broadway, Westminster, was returning home to his residence from an evening party, in passing through Artillery-row he was suddenly attacked by three men, one of whom seized him round the throat from behind and attempted to strangle him. Mr. Le Brun struggled to release himself from his assailants, when the man who held him by the throat cried out, "Let him have it." One of the fellows then gave Mr. Le Brun a dreadful blow on the head with a bludgeon, inflicting a fearful wound, from which the blood flowed copiously over his face. In the meantime the men who stood in front of Mr. Le Brun had possessed themselves of his watch and appendages, his money (about £7), and other valuables. They then dashed the unfortunate gentleman to the ground with such violence as to dislocate his ankle, and made off. When too late several constables came up and pursued the ruffians, but they contrived to escape. The officers conveyed Mr. Le Brun, who was insensible, to Westminster Hospital, where it was found that his injuries were of a dangerous character. The police say (as they always do) that they have obtained a clue to the perpetrators of this daring outrage, and there is no doubt the whole of them will soon be in custody.

Home News.

EMIGRATION OF MORMONS.—On Friday morning, the 11th inst., nearly five Mormons (women and children being included in that number) left London by the North-Western Railway for Liverpool, where a vessel has been chartered to convey them to Boston, en route for Utah. Besides the families from the metropolis, parties are also going by the same vessel from Rotherham, Manchester, and other places. It was stated at the recent Mormon conference, held at St. George's Hall, Lambeth, that 250 persons were on the books ready to leave the London district this season, and that the numbers were increasing every day.

EXHIBITION BANQUET AT THE MANSION HOUSE.—The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress have issued invitations to a State banquet at the Mansion House, in honour of the International Exhibition. The invited guests include, among others, the Duke of Cambridge and the rest of her Majesty's Commissioners appointed to preside at the opening ceremony, as well as the Royal Commissioners for the Exhibition, including the principal foreign members, the ambassadors, and the Royal Commissioners for the Great Exhibition of 1851. The banquet will take place on Monday, the 25th of April, and will be served in the Egyptian Hall. The company will number a little over 300, which is as many as can be conveniently accommodated in the hall. His Royal Highness the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to accept the invitation.

DISASTROUS FIRES.—During the night of Sunday last several fires occurred in the metropolis. One was in the premises belonging to Mr. Thomas Harpur, an oil, colour, and Italian warehousman, No. 125, Tottenham-court-road. The two shopmen were in bed asleep; but Mr. and Mrs. Harpur were sitting in the back room on the ground floor. Remembering that there was some gunpowder on the premises, Mr. Harpur, at great risk, rushed to the spot and removed it, and thereby prevented an explosion. He next got his wife and the two shop lads out. George Payne, finding a man at the second floor of the next house so frightened that he refused to leave, brought him down the escape. The whole of the stock in trade in the front warehouse, and also in the back warehouse, and the upper part of the building, with the furniture, &c., were very seriously damaged. Insured in the Alliance office.

GRAND REVIEW AT ALDERSHOT.—A grand military review, which it is expected will be attended by a force of about 25,000 of the regular troops and volunteers, has been arranged to take place at Aldershot shortly after the opening of the International Exhibition, in the presence of various distinguished foreign visitors. A number of Captain Grant's pontoon kettles, boilers, wagons, and other requisites connected with the field-cooking apparatus, invented by the officer named, are now being manufactured for the occasion at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, and these are calculated to provide a hot dinner in the field for 12,000 men. With the assistance of the ambulances, &c., already in the service, the entire force will be enabled to dine in the field, and the pontoon kettles will then be used for the construction of a bridge which will be thrown across the canal.

GIBSON'S TINTED VENUS.—This celebrated statue, which has been for some years past the admiration of foreign connoisseurs, is about to be lent by its owner to the Commissioners of the International Exhibition. The judges of art will thus have an opportunity of deciding for themselves whether colour enhances the beauty of sculpture. It is erroneously supposed that Mr. Gibson has tinted his statues to represent life, whereas he has only endeavoured by colour to soften the general effect, and to give the appearance of ivory, a material much used by the ancients. Apart from the colour, this statue is undoubtedly the finest work of modern sculpture. Mr. Gibson has represented his Venus as the Goddess of Marriage, a dignified and beautiful matron, with a tunic at her feet. This statue was executed ten years ago for Mr. Robert Berthon-Preston, and by his permission remained in Gibson's studio at Rome, until 1859, since which time it has been in its owner's possession, although never seen until on the present occasion.

CYCLA VESSELS.—The tender of Messrs. Samuda Brothers, of Isle of Dogs, for the construction of Captain Coles's cupola vessel having been found to be the lowest, it was on Monday week accepted by the Admiralty. Messrs. Samuda have bound themselves under a penalty of £1,000, which will be rigidly enforced in the event of any *laches* on their part to launch the ship on the 10th of February, 1863. The price at which the contract is taken, is regarded as very low, and the gentlemen who have undertaken it will, if they succeed in complying with its terms, deserve great praise for their enterprise and energy. The ship, for which £180,000 has been taken in the estimates, is to be 280 feet long, nearly 2,600 tons, will draw about twenty feet, and will have engines of 500 horse-power. She will, according to present arrangements, have six cupolas, each armed with two 100-pounder Armstrong guns.—*Army and Navy Gazette*.

STRANGE SCENES IN HYDE PARK.—On Sunday morning, according to an announcement publicly advertised, Mr. Richard Hibbs, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, a clergyman of the Church of England, preached in Hyde-park on the subject of deaths from starvation in London. The sermon consisted principally of a denunciation of the fashionable vices of the day—one of which, the practice of paying £200 or £300 a year for a box at the Opera, appeared to be particularly objectionable to him—extracts from the Registrar-General's reports, and leading articles of newspapers. Near to him there was stationed a man with a broad Scotch accent, who was discoursing on the errors of Mormonism. In consequence of constant interruptions he lost his temper, and appealed to two constables in his behalf. One of them politely told him that he was not obliged to remain there, and that if he went away the uproar would cease. He did not act upon the hint, but continued his exposition, and in the course of a few minutes a desperate fight took place, and the Scotchman lost the whole of his congregation, who took more interest in the quarrel than in his discourse. In another part of the park, two or three young men, apparently students for the Dissenting ministry, were expounding extreme Evangelical views, but as there was nothing particularly offensive or silly in their mode of treating their subjects, they had few listeners.

PRESERVATION OF HAMSTEAD HEATH.—A public meeting, convened for the purpose of taking such steps as might be deemed most expedient for preserving Hamstead-Heath from building operations, was held on Monday evening, in the Caxton Institute, Holly-mant, Hamstead. Mr. Donald Nicholl, J.P., of Oaklands-hall, occupied the chair, and the attendance was good. The chairman explained that the preservation of Hamstead-Heath as a local was the object of the meeting. To build upon that would be a national reproach. He wished it to be understood that he was not antagonistic to the rights of Sir Thomas Wilson. He would be glad if some arrangement could be arrived at by which the reasonable requirements of Sir Thomas Wilson would be satisfied, and the Heath secured to the public. A lengthened discussion, in which Mr. Clowser, Mr. Worth, and other gentlemen took part, then ensued, and Mr. Gurney Hoare said he was willing that some concession should be made to Sir Thomas Wilson, if he (Sir Thomas) would in his turn give a written assurance that he would not build on the Heath. Ultimately a resolution to the effect that if Sir Thomas Wilson should apply to Parliament for an act enabling him to build that portion of his estate which adjoined Finchley-road the meeting would not oppose such application, provided he gave a written promise that he would not encroach on the Heath, was put and carried unanimously.

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GIBSON'S TINTED VENUS.—This celebrated statue, which has been for some years past the admiration of foreign connoisseurs, is about to be lent by its owner to the Commissioners of the International Exhibition. The judges of art will thus have an opportunity of deciding for themselves whether colour enhances the beauty of sculpture. It is erroneously supposed that Mr. Gibson has tinted his statues to represent life, whereas he has only endeavoured by colour to soften the general effect, and to give the appearance of ivory, a material much used by the ancients. Apart from the colour, this statue is undoubtedly the finest work of modern sculpture. Mr. Gibson has represented his Venus as the Goddess of Marriage, a dignified and beautiful matron, with a stork at her feet. This statue was executed ten years ago for Mr. Robert Kerthou-Preston, and by his permission remained in Gibson's studio at Rome, until 1859, since which time it has been in its owner's possession, although never seen until on the present occasion.

CUPOLA VESSELS.—The tender of Messrs. Samuda Brothers, of the Isle of Dogs, for the construction of Captain Coles's cupola vessel having been found to be the lowest, it was on Monday week accepted by the Admiralty. Messrs. Samuda have bound themselves under a penalty of £1,000, which will be rigidly enforced in the event of any *laches* on their part) to launch the ship on the 10th of February, 1863. The price at which the contract is taken, is regarded as very low, and the gentlemen who have undertaken it will, if they succeed in completing with its terms, deserve great praise for their enterprise and energy. The ship, for which £180,000 has been taken in the estimates, is to be 280 feet long, nearly 2,600 tons, will draw about twenty feet, and will have engines of 500 horse-power. She will, according to present arrangements, have six cupolas, each armed with two 100-pounder Armstrong guns.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

STRANGE SCENES IN HYDE PARK.—On Sunday morning, according to an announcement publicly advertised, Mr. Richard Hibbes, M.A., of St. John's College, Cambridge, a clergyman of the Church of England, preached in Hyde-park on the subject of deaths from starvation in London. The sermon consisted principally of a denunciation of the fashionable vices of the day—one of which, the practice of paying £200 or £300 a year for a box at the Opera, appeared to be particularly objectionable to him—extracts from the Registrar-General's reports, and leading articles of newspapers. Near to him there was stationed a man with a broad Scotch accent, who was discoursing on the errors of Mormonism. In consequence of constant interruptions he lost his temper, and appealed to two constables of the A. division, who were listening to his discourse, to interfere in his behalf. One of them politely told him that he was not obliged to remain there, and that if he went away the uproar would cease. He did not act upon the hint, but continued his exposition, and in the course of a few minutes a desperate fight took place, and the Scotchman lost the whole of his congregation, who took more interest in the quarrel than in his discourse. In another part of the park, two or three young men, apparently students for the Dissenting ministry, were expounding extreme Evangelical views, but as there was nothing particularly offensive or silly in their mode of treating their subjects, they had few listeners.

PRESERVATION OF HAMSTEAD HEATH.—A public meeting, convened for the purpose of taking such steps as might be deemed most expedient for preserving Hampstead-heath from building operations, was held on Monday evening, in the Caxton Institute, Holly-mount, Hampstead. Mr. Donald Nichol, J.P., of Oaklands-hall, occupied the chair, and the attendance was good. The chairman explained that the preservation of Hampstead-heath as a heath was the object of the meeting. To build upon that would be a national reproach. He wished it to be understood that he was not antagonistic to the rights of Sir Thomas Wilson. He would be glad if some arrangement could be arrived at by which the reasonable requirements of Sir Thomas Wilson would be satisfied, and the heath secured to the public. A lengthened discussion, in which Mr. Clowser, Mr. Worth, and other gentlemen took part, then ensued, and Mr. Gurney Howe said he was willing that some concession should be made to Sir Thomas Wilson, if he (Sir Thomas) would in his turn give a written assurance that he would not build on the heath. Ultimately a resolution to the effect that if Sir Thomas Wilson should apply to Parliament for an act enabling him to build on that portion of his estate which adjoined Finchley-road the meeting would not oppose such application, provided he gave a written promise that he would not encroach on the heath, was put and carried unanimously.

Provincial News.

THE DISTRESS IN LANCASTHIRE.—The relieving officers of Rochdale gave in their returns on Friday, at the weekly meeting of the guardians, from which it appeared that no less than £260 12s. 7d. had been spent in out-door relief, being double the amount that was expended during the corresponding week last year. Besides parochial relief, the relief committee weekly distribute soup, bread, and meat to upwards of 7,000 persons, or rather more than one in every six of the whole population.

PAINFUL SCENE IN A COURT OF JUSTICE.—A woman named Timany, was convicted at the Dumfries Circuit Court of the murder of Ann Hannay, and was sentenced to death. From the full reports published by the Scotch journals, we learn that a most distressing scene took place when the judge (Lord Deas) was passing sentence. After referring to the circumstances of the crime, his lordship said:—It now only remains for me to pronounce upon you the last sentence of the law. The prisoner (in an agitated tone): Oh, my lord, it never was me. Lord Deas: The time of all of us in this world is short. With the most of us it is uncertain. In your case your days are numbered. The prisoner (in agony): No, sir, Lord Deas: They must be few. The prisoner: No, Lord Deas: And I would recommend you— The prisoner: No, my lord. Lord Deas: I would recommend you to prepare for other days. The prisoner: No, my lord, let the Lord send for me. Lord Deas: I recommend you to use the short time which you have still in the world in making peace with God. The prisoner: No, my lord, Lord Deas: I should betray my duty, and hold out false hopes to you, if I gave you the slightest hope that the sentence of the law might not literally be carried into effect. The prisoner: No, my lord, give me for ever a prison; dinna, dinna do that! His lordship then put on the black cap, and concluded by formally passing sentence of execution on the 29th of April. The prisoner became more pale and excited as his lordship proceeded to discharge his painful duty, and when he had concluded she said, in the most heartrending tones, "Oh, my weans! My lord, dinna dae that! Oh, dinna dae that! I'll no go out. Oh, my weans, oh, my weans! Dinna dae that!" Here the unhappy prisoner, with her eyes turned beseechingly towards his lordship, was taken from the bar, led down the trap, crying, "My weans, my weans!" The scene was harrowing in the extreme, and effected many a tear.

GREAT FIRE AT FALMOUTH.—THIRTY HOUSES DESTROYED.—The busy little seaport town of Falmouth has just been the scene of a terrible conflagration which long threatened to destroy the principal part of the borough, and which has resulted in the total destruction of thirty houses, and entailing the greatest distress on many families. The fire broke out on Ludgate-hill, it is supposed, in the store at the back of a grocer's shop, about one o'clock on the morning of Saturday last. The wind was blowing strongly from the harbour at the time, and rapidly spread to the houses on the right and left, and ultimately to those on the opposite side of the way, Ludgate-hill being a very narrow and ancient street. The fire quickly assumed such magnitude and ate its devouring way with such avidity that it soon became manifest that to extinguish it was hopeless, and all efforts were therefore concentrated to the limiting it to as small an area as possible. With this view four houses were pulled down, one on either side at both ends of the street. These measures were so far successful, and the loss was limited to twenty-six houses burnt and four pulled down. The greatest excitement prevailed in the town, and prompt steps were taken to relieve the immediate wants of the homeless families, and their pecuniary losses will in some measure be met ultimately by the insurance offices. The Sun, Alliance, and County are, we believe, the companies most largely interested.

SCHOOL FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.—The *Evening Times*, Lancashire, mentions that the members of the Bury Adult Sunday-school have opened the Temperance Institute, Agate-street, as a school for the unemployed. It is intended to continue the school every Monday so long as the depression in trade shall last.

EARLY ENGLISH SONG BIRDS.—At Woolstone, in Hampshire, a famous resort for English song and other birds, the blackbird, thrush, skylark, brown linnet, robin, hedge-sparrow, and wren are now in full song. The nightingale is expected daily. The barley bird and natter-creeper have arrived there very early this season.

SINGULAR AND SHOCKING DEATH AT BRADFORD.—About noon on Saturday last, two men—one a Mr. Louis Bolton, of Great Horton, plasterer, and a man in his employ—were standing on a plank, engaged whitewashing a ceiling in a room of the works of Mr. George Hodgson, machine maker, Thornton-road, Bradford. One end of the plank suddenly falling, the man upon it was thrown upon the floor, while his master, Mr. Bolton, being thrown slightly upwards by the concussion at the other end, was caught by the ends of his necktie by a revolving shaft, with which his head came in contact, and in an instant strangled to death, and otherwise mutilated by the violence with which he was drawn round. The engine was stopped in two minutes and the body immediately removed, but though the heart was still beating, life was extinct. A great portion of his clothing was also torn from the body, and left wrapped tightly round the shaft. Mr. Moore, surgeon, was speedily on the spot, but could render no help. Mr. Bolton was so severely strangled that the arteries about the neck had been burst. He was forty-two years of age, and leaves a widow and two children.—*Manchester Examiner.*

FEARFUL ACCIDENT AT A HORSE SHOW AT MALTON.—On Saturday afternoon, after the Palmson cattle fair at Malton, a show of entire horses was held in the cattle market, which was densely crowded, upwards of 2,000 persons being present. A large number of entire horses of all classes were out, when a cry of "a horse loose," caused an indescribable panic, several persons being knocked down and injured in endeavouring to escape from a danger which but few could see, but which all could understand by the dull sounds of several heavy blows. No end of reports are current, but the facts seem to be as follow:—A heavy cart-horse Noble Prince, was extremely bad to manage, and getting near the groom of a blood horse, Cariboo, struck him on the head. The man fell as if dead, and away sprang the horse among the crowd, but was quickly captured by its owner, Mr. David Wray, of Allerton. The scene of confusion was indescribable, the horses rearing and plunging, and men flying. Several persons were more or less injured. The most serious cases, however, are Mr. John Hodgson, of Hovingham (fracture of the skull and other injuries, life despaired of); Mr. John Ruston, the younger, of Malton (fracture of the skull, life despaired of, delirious); Mr. John Richmond, of Bishop Wilton, cattle dealer (fearfully cut about the head and face); and "Jim," the groom of Cariboo (also greatly injured on the head). It is thought the two latter will recover. Mr. Ruston was taken home; the others lie at inns in the town.—*Manchester Examiner.*

SUICIDE NEAR KINGHORN.—Much excitement was caused in Killybeg last week by a report that Mr. McEwan, sub-editor of the *Fifehire Advertiser*, had committed suicide. The rumor, unfortunately, turned out to be true. Mr. McEwan left his office on Tuesday morning to report the ordination services of the Rev. Mr. McKenzie at Kinghorn, and nothing was heard of him till late on Wednesday evening, when he was found lying on the bench a little to the east of Kinghorn, with his throat cut from ear to ear. A razor, said to be his own, was found a few yards from where he lay.—*Edinburgh Witness.*

THE ACCIDENT AT MALTON.—DEATH OF MR. HODGSON.—On Monday morning, Mr. John Hodgson, of Hovingham, died from the effects of the injuries received during the panic in the Malton horse show on Saturday.

LORD PALMERSTON.

In our front page we present our readers with a fine portrait of this distinguished statesman. Few men have ever continued so long a career of prosperity, and throughout periods of such danger of the utmost moment to this country; yet, no matter how intimate or entangled the subjects may have been, in his hands they have been met with a precision and judgment almost unparalleled. Lord Palmerston, who derives his title from a place of that name in the county Dublin, in Ireland, was born October 26, 1784, and is descended from an old English family. In common with many of our public men he went to school at Harrow—which may well be proud of him—whence he went to Edinburgh, where he prosecuted those studies which he afterwards perfected at the University of Cambridge. At no great interval from this, he entered on public life, and for nearly half a century he has been a member of the British Senate; has occupied a great variety of official positions; has gathered strength and influence with the progress of years; has built up for himself a European reputation; has made his name to be feared and honoured among all civilised nations; and, standing as he does at this moment on the very pinnacle of power, is the object of his country's pride, admiration, and confidence.

DREADFUL CRUELTY TO SCHOOLBOYS BY MONKS.

Two monks, of the Doctrine Chretienne, named Doyat and Mercier, alias Brother Hieracius and Brother Niliatus, were last week convicted of having inflicted divers cruel and illegal punishments upon schoolboys committed to their care at the conventual establishment of Issy, in the suburbs of Paris. They hung lads up by the legs, threw them in the air till their heads bumped against the ceiling, tied them up in various strange and painful attitudes, and made them stoop down and kiss dirty seats in the common latrines. The defendants excused themselves by saying they were inexperienced in tuition, and that the obstinacy of the boys made them lose their temper. They were sentenced respectively, Doyat to four months' imprisonment, and Mercier to one month. Another monk, Brother Novatus, included in the indictment, was acquitted on the ground that, although the corporal punishment he had inflicted on a boy was to be regretted, it was not sufficiently established that he had exceeded "that degree of correction which schoolmasters are empowered to inflict by implied paternal delegation."

THE *Debut* state that the commission of censorship has interdicted the representation of the "Roi-Soleil" comedy, in five acts, by M. Arsene Houssaye.

THE Royal Academy has resolved to advance the allowances to the widows of the academicians and associates from £75 per annum to £100 in the first class, and from £45 to £75 per annum in the second.

THE Architectural Exhibition in Conduit-street, Regent-street, will continue open until the 30th of June. Five lectures will be delivered at the gallery during the season.

SUICIDE IN A RAILWAY TUNNEL.—On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Missing, a draper, for many years residing at Tranquil-vale, Blackheath, left the London-bridge Railway Station by a down train on the North Kent line, and when in the tunnel between Blackheath and Charlton, committed suicide by shooting himself with a pistol.

GAS EXPLOSION IN HOLBORN.—Great alarm was occasioned in High Holborn on Wednesday evening last. Men were engaged in laying down fresh gas-pipes, when from some cause, not yet ascertained, a terrible explosion took place, shattering the windows in all directions. One poor fellow had his legs blown off, and three others were seriously wounded.

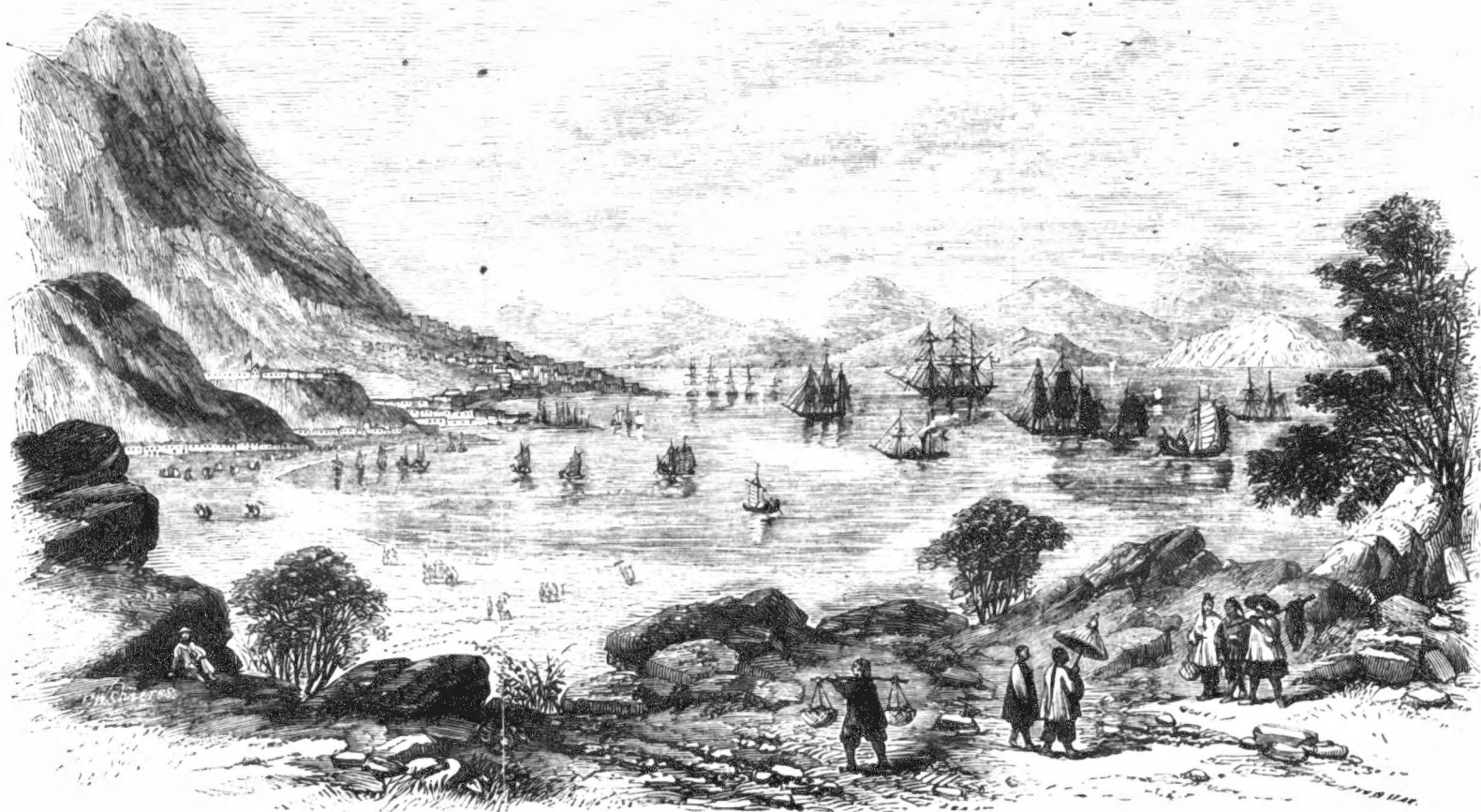
DREADFUL BOILER EXPLOSION NEAR BILSTON.—A frightful calamity occurred on Tuesday last at Priestfield, near Bilston. A large boiler exploded in the iron works of Mr. Thomas Rose, occasioning the death of twenty-three persons, and others are not expected to survive. An inquest was commenced at Bilston on Wednesday, and adjourned for a week.

ALARMING FIRES.—On Wednesday morning a destructive fire broke out on the premises of Messrs. Nokes and Co., cabinet-makers, High-row, Knightsbridge. One large workshop was destroyed, and considerable damage done to their property. Another fire occurred on the premises of Messrs. J. and F. White, bookbinders, Silver-street, Notting-hill. The inmates had a narrow escape. The Victoria Hotel, Piccadilly, also had a narrow escape from fire. A strong smell of burning induced the officials to send for a fireman, who discovered a large fire under the fire-place in the ladies' coffee-room. The hearth-stone was pulled up, and the fire extinguished.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' VISIT TO THE EAST.—We stated in our last that his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales was to have Alexandria for Jaffa on the 28th ult. Prior to that, on the 25th his Royal Highness was at Suez, when a small steamer was placed at his disposal by the Egyptian Government, in which the Royal party crossed over to Ain Mousseh (the wells of Moses). They had not left the harbour of Suez far behind when they encountered the Peninsular Company's steam-jacket Salsette, arriving with her usual freight of passengers and mails from Bombay. The little boat that carried his Royal Highness was very speedily recognized; as quickly did the sides and rigging of the Salsette swarm with her passengers and crew, and three hearty cheers rang forth, such, of a certainty, as the ancient shores of the Red Sea had never heard before. At Ain Mousseh the steamer, small as was her draught of water, found herself stopped in the sand at some distance from the shore. The horses provided by the Government had not yet arrived, and the difficulty admitted but of one solution. Trousers were tucked up, and the whole party waded to the land, not, as may be imagined, without much laughter and amusement. The following day was again spent at Cairo in a few final excursions, one, among others, to the tombs of the Caliphs, or, as they ought more correctly to be called, the tombs of the Memlook Kings of Egypt.

A FATAL AND ILLEGAL PRACTICE.—Mr. Brent held an inquiry at the Bank of England, Cambridge-place, Paddington, on Monday, on the body of George Holdstock, aged fifty-five, residing in Moscow-road, Bayswater. On last Tuesday week deceased had charge of two horses in a cart, and was sitting on the shafts, driving without reins along the Uxbridge-road. Suddenly the horses started off with great speed, and in attempting to jump off the shafts he fell under the wheel, which passed over both his legs and fractured them. He was removed to St. Mary's Hospital, and died on Friday the 11th inst. Mr. Young, the house surgeon, said the immediate cause of death was from mortification produced by the injuries. The deputy coroner remarked that the deceased had evidently fallen a victim to a most illegal and dangerous practice, and that it appeared the accident would not have happened if he had been walking or driving with reins. Verdict "Accidental death."

A SEA-GOING MONITOR.—Captain Ericsson's model of a sea-going Monitor, 340 feet long, has reached the Navy Department. It is similar in construction to its little namesake, now lying in wait for the mailed monster, which is momentarily expected from Norfolk. Like that, it has but one propeller, and a single turret. The department inclines to favour two propellers and two turrets for a vessel of this size. A board to examine and report upon the numerous plans and models which have been submitted to the Secretary of the Navy's advertisement has been constituted. It consists of Com. Jos. Smith, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Dockyards, John Lamball, Chief of the Bureau of Construction, B. F. Isherwood, Chief of the Bureau of Engineers, and Mr. Hart, Naval Constructor.—*New York Times.*



THE HARBOUR OF HONG KONG.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.

News from Hong Kong informs us that everything appears to be going on smoothly at the capital, and the Prince of Kung is the man of the day. It is very satisfactory to see the Chinese Government for the first time in the hands of a ruler who is friendly to foreigners, but it is much to be regretted that, notwithstanding the lapse of many months since the new Government was settled, no steps have been taken to prosecute the civil war with more vigour, and so restore prosperity to many a distracted and ruined province.

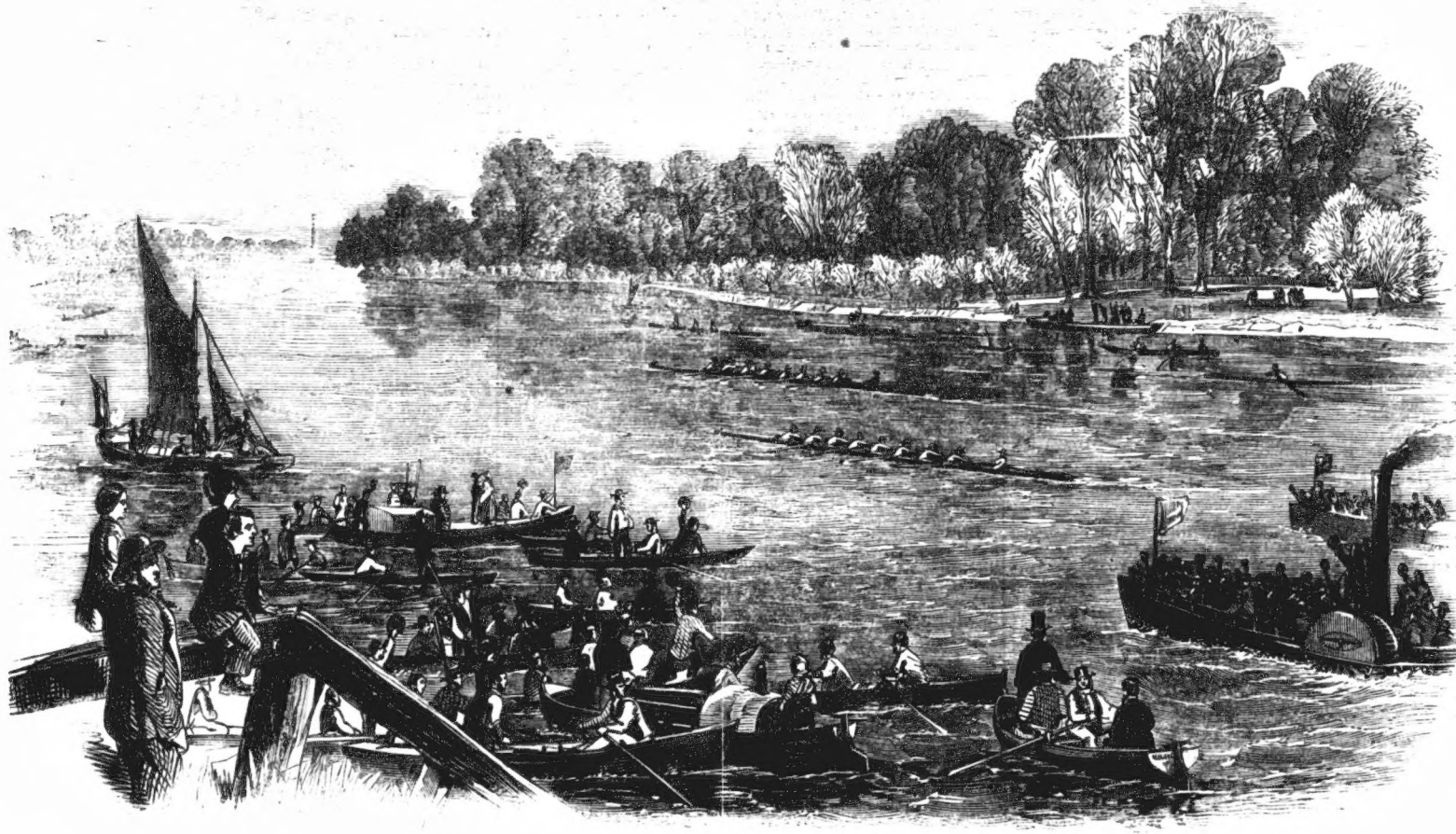
It is true that nothing has been heard of the Northern rebellion for some time, but the likelihood is that it eats its way still in quarters beyond our means of communication.

From Nanking reports have reached Shanghai that the inhabitants are in great straits for want of food, and are eating human flesh. This requires authentication.

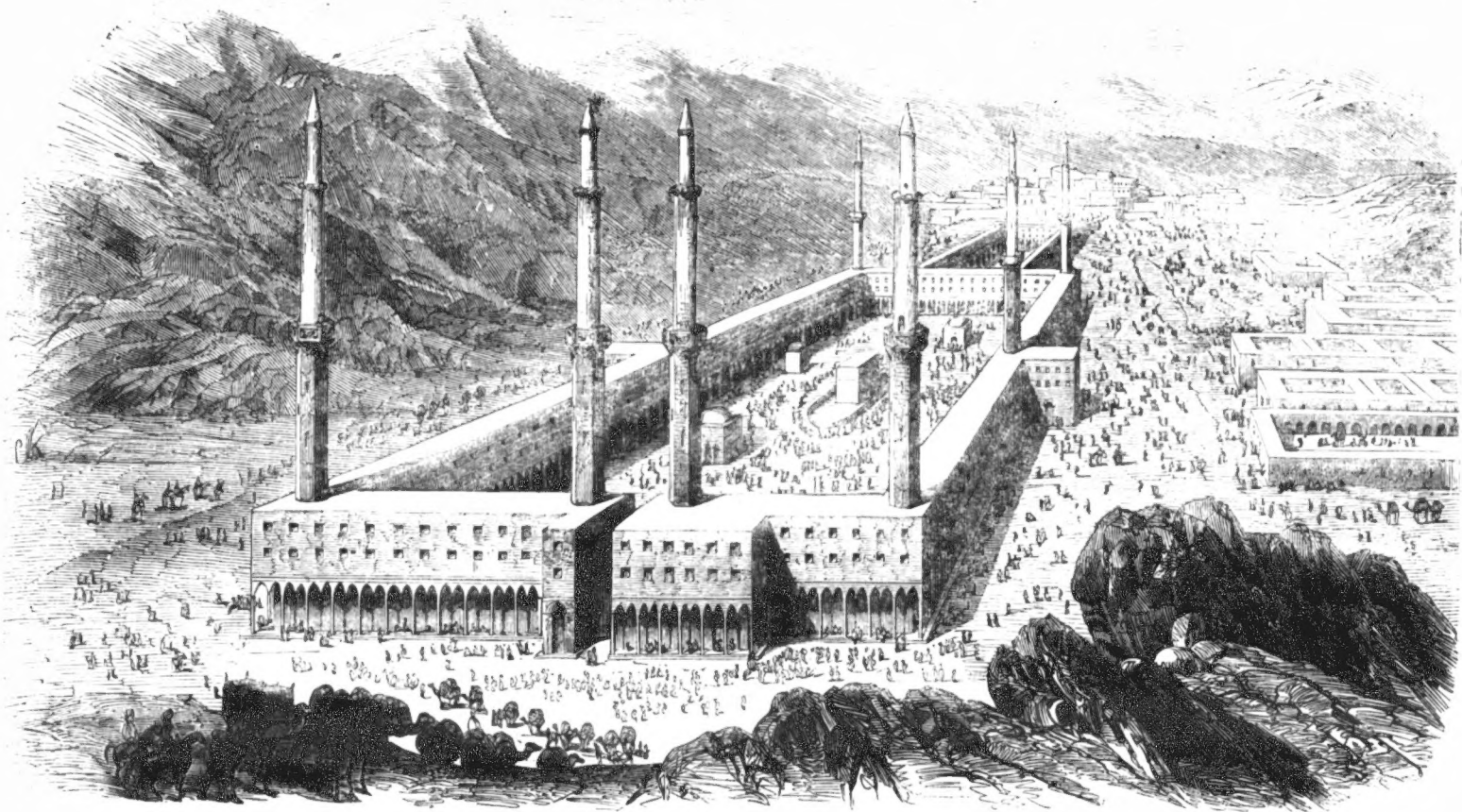
Shanghai is still the centre of some alarm from the rebel forces, who are in possession of the entire province round about. The city continues under foreign protection; the Imperial forces are nearly useless, and their employment seems to have been abandoned;

the foreign settlement is getting into a thorough state of defence, fortifications being erected, and a volunteer corps of horse and foot been organised and got into a tolerable state of discipline.

Various ordinances are in course of preparation for the benefit of the colony. The post-office and the harbour-master's office are occupying attention, and, we doubt not, will soon be placed on a satisfactory footing, the duties of both being well administered. The census returns show the entire population of Hong Kong to be over 119,000. The weather is still pleasant, the thermometer being about 60. An illustration of the harbour we give above.



THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE. (See page 442.)



THE TEMPLE OF MECCA.

THE PRINCE OF WALES' JOURNEY TO THE EAST.

On Thursday, the 27th ult., his Royal Highness arrived at Alexandria. The afternoon was devoted to visiting the obelisks and the pillar, and to taking a general view of the site of the ancient city. After a short rest in the house of Mr. Colquhoun, on the banks of the canal, the Prince re-embarked on board the Royal yacht, under a salute from the batteries of the harbour. On the following morning, at about ten o'clock, the Osborne, attended by the Doris, put to sea on her way to Jaffa. The Prince will spend about five weeks in the Holy Land and Syria. His Royal Highness will then embark at Beyrout for Smyrna and Constantinople. On his way back he will probably visit Athens, and his return to England, by way of France, may be expected about the beginning of June.

Nothing could exceed the hospitality of the reception provided by Said Pasha for the Prince and his suite. Everything was thought of that could in any way contribute to the comfort of his Royal Highness, or that might assist in promoting the comfort of the journey. And the wishes of the Viceroy have been most faithfully observed by his representatives throughout the country; among others Habeeb Bey, who possesses an excellent knowledge of English, and who was in attendance upon the Prince throughout the whole journey, has been most unremitting in his attentions. Appropriate *souvenirs* have been most presented to these gentlemen, and liberal gratuities have rendered happy the crews of the steamers and

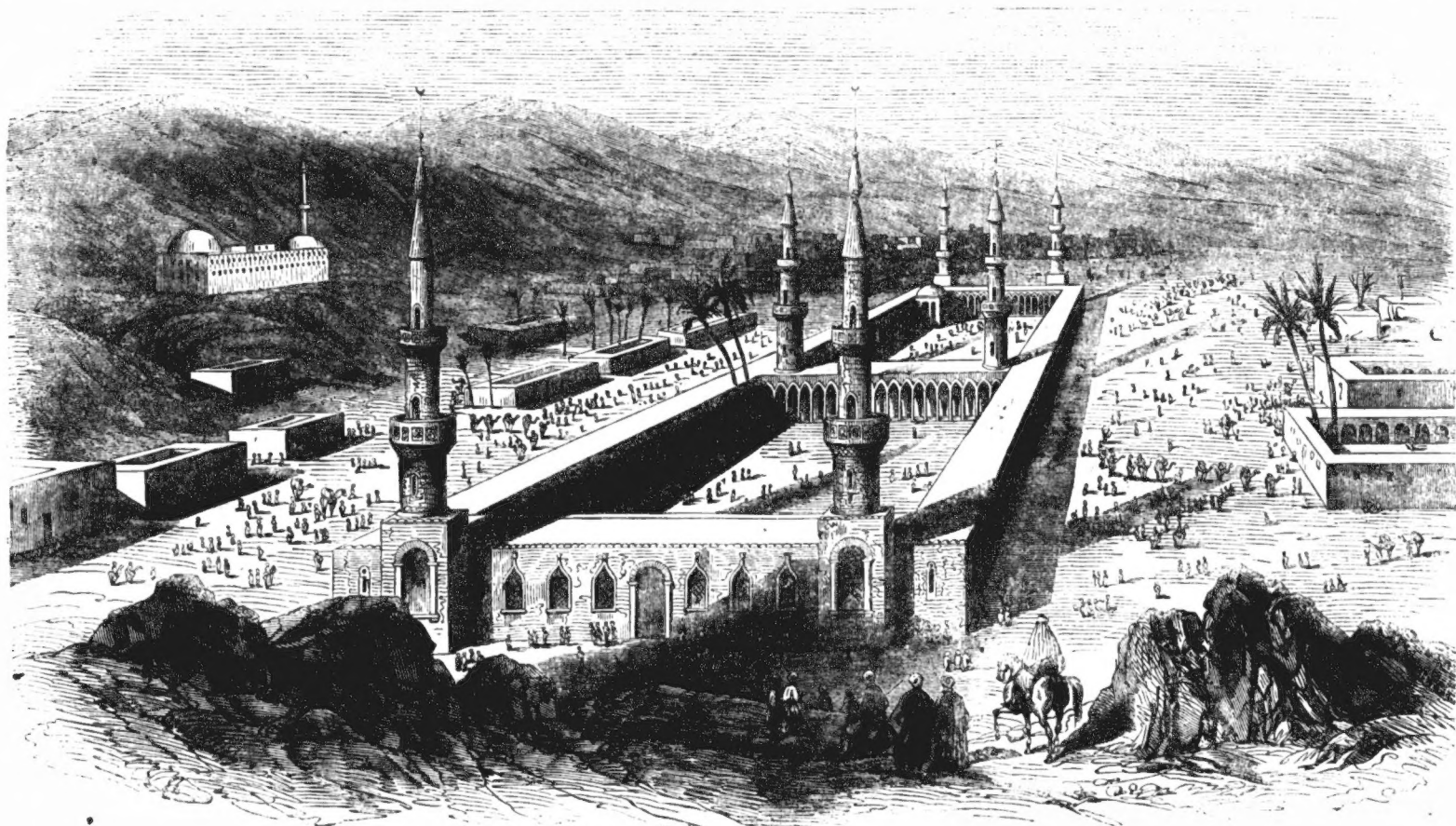
boats that carried the Royal party up the Nile. Before leaving the country his Royal Highness also made a handsome donation to the English Church at Alexandria.

We now proceed with our illustrations. The first is the Temple of Mecca, or, as it is called *Reitullah*, otherwise *El Haram*. Mecca is one of the most famous cities of the Eastern world, and is situated fifty-one miles east of the port of Djidda on the Red Sea. It is celebrated as the birth-place of Mohammed, and is the great centre of attraction to all the pilgrims of the Mohammedan faith. Mecca, though once walled on three sides, is now open, but the neighbouring mountains, as seen in our illustration, are sufficiently high to form a tolerably strong barrier against an enemy. With few exceptions, Mecca is devoid of public buildings. The temple, as before observed, being the great attraction. The building is by no means remarkable for beauty. It stands on low ground in an oblong enclosure, about 350 feet in length, and 300 feet in breadth, formed by colonnades, roofed with numerous small plastered cupolas, supported by 450 pillars about twenty feet high. The walls, arches, and minarets at the angles of the buildings are gaudily painted.

The Kaaba, or holy house, which occupies the centre of the enclosure, is the great point of attraction. It is credited as having been built by Abraham and Ishmael, assisted by the angel Gabriel. It is an oblong structure, eighteen paces in length, and fourteen in breadth. At the north-east corner of the building is the "black

stone," said to be the contribution of the angel Gabriel. It is of a dark brown colour, somewhat resembling lava, and surrounded by a border of cement and silver, to prevent its being worn away by the kisses and touches of the pilgrims. The holy fountain of Zem-zem, said to be that which Hagar found when her son Ishmael was dying of thirst, is enclosed in a handsome stone building. The water of the fountain is in great repute, and the pilgrims carry copper or tin bottles of it away for their friends, for illness, or ablu- tion after death. Our space will not permit us to enter upon the various religious ceremonials continually taking place at the temple of Mecca. It is estimated that from 70,000 to 80,000 pilgrims have visited it at one time, with from 20,000 to 25,000 camels, while the camp occupied a space of nearly four miles long by two miles broad.

Medina is no less celebrated as a holy place, for here Mohammed was buried. Although about 260 miles from Mecca, the two temples, as will be seen from our illustrations, are very similar in plan and details, though that of Medina is smaller than Mecca. The tomb containing the remains of the prophet, together with the tombs of his successors, and Fatima, his favourite daughter, are enclosed within a curtain in a square building of black stone, detached from the walls of the mosque, and surrounded by a close iron railing. The building is lit at night by lamps or candles, sent either from Cairo or Constantinople. The religious ceremonial here is, however, neither so stringent or tedious as at Mecca.



THE TEMPLE OF MEDINA.

The Court.

Her Majesty, their Royal Highnesses Princess Alice, Prince Alfred, Princess Louise, and Prince Leopold, attended Divine Service at Osborne, on Sunday morning. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

Their Royal Highnesses Princess Helena and Prince Arthur attended the morning service in Whippingham Church.

ARMY, NAVY, AND VOLUNTEERS.

THE EASTER MONDAY VOLUNTEER REVIEW.—PLAN OF OPERATIONS.

ROUTE OF THE OPERATIONS.

"We are now in a situation," says the *Brighton Herald*, "to lay before our readers some official information, both as to the route of the Volunteers through the town, their passage to the hill, the ground they will occupy, and their military organization and disposition. As to the exact movements they will be called on to execute, these will probably be kept by the General and his Staff to themselves until the moment of action. The information in question is contained in a map of the ground and disposition of troops, executed for the War Office by Mr. Wyld.

In this map and diagram the event of Easter Monday is entitled a review, and not a sham fight; and the disposition of the troops is that of one army, and not of two opposing forces. In this respect it will resemble the spectacle of last Easter, and not the operations of September last; if there be any movements against an enemy, that enemy will be an imaginary one.

The first troops will leave London at half-past five. On their arrival at the Brighton Terminus, between seven and eight, they will be formed four-deep and will march down Trafalgar-street into the North-steyne Enclosures, which have been placed by the Trustees at the service of the Volunteers. Here they will 'pile arms,' and then be allowed to 'break off' and disperse in order to obtain refreshments. The gardens of the two North-steyne Enclosures, and those of the Pavilion and the Old Steyne, are all to be devoted to this purpose: the public, of course, being excluded. About nine o'clock these troops will re-assemble, unpile arms, and march along the whole front of the Marine-parade, pass Kenap-town, turning up the road between Kemp-town and the Gas Works, which leads to 'White Hawk Down.' The troops which arrive later at the Railway Terminus will alight on the Montpellier-road, along Viaduct-terrace, on to the Level, whence they will proceed northward along the Lewes-road as far as the Bear Inn, taking the road which leads past the Windmills up to the Downs. A third route through the town is marked on the map, viz. by the Queens-road, down West-street, on to the King's-road, and thence along the Marine-parade, in the track of the first column. The ground selected for the evolutions of next Easter Monday is nearly the same as occupied by the Sussex Volunteers in their sham fight with the 18th Hussars in September last. It is called 'White Hawk Down,' and is the ridge which rises about mid-way between the horse-shoe which the Brighton race-course describes. This ridge just hides from the sight of the Grand Stand the Rifle-batts of the 1st Sussex Volunteer Corps; but the whole of the troops stationed on the ridge itself will be in full sight of the spectators on both sides of the Race-hill—on the Grand Stand side to the west and on the opposite side to the east. The Race-hill-road is left quite free to the public, and will, no doubt, be the favourite approach.

The early hour at which some of the corps will arrive in Brighton may be guessed at by the fact that the Inns of Court Corps (the 'Devil's Own') have received orders to muster in Lincoln's Inn at half-past four on Monday morning. Breakfast has been ordered for them (400 in number) at the King and Queen Inns, Marlborough-place, Brighton. They will 'pile arms' in the Enclosures in front, and then 'fall to' on the viands prepared for them in the Market-room. On their return, too, they will again enter the Enclosures to 'pile arms,' and then 'break off' to obtain refreshments. We presume that some similar arrangements will be made for the other corps in the open spaces which extend from the Lewes-road to the sea.

We have heard that the front of the position will be covered by the Inns of Court Volunteers (the 'Devil's Own'), who, if it be the case, may flatter themselves that the place of honour has been assigned to them, and also of hand work, which will fall to them in the shape of skinning. The Hampshire Light Cavalry is spoken of as a most dashing body of men, whose riding was the theme of admiration among military men at the Hampshire Review, and so also is the Surrey Light Cavalry.

The North Steyne Enclosures, running from St Peter's Church to the Pavilion, with the Level and Old Steyne, will be admirable for the gathering of the corps before they march up to the hill, and also for enabling the men to supply themselves without interruption from the crowd. At the same time, a stirring scene will be presented to the public in the heart of the town itself, thus, for a space of a mile, occupied by a continuous mass of Volunteers.

The Brighton police will keep the ground within the limits of the Borough, and Colonel Mackay and a detachment of the East Sussex Constabulary will look after the adjacent district out of the Borough.

The formation of the troops along the ridge will be in two lines; the infantry, in eight brigades, fronting to the Grand Stand, forming the first line, and the artillery and cavalry, in the rear, the second line.

In order that our readers may understand the position better, we may observe that the race-course is in the form of a horse-shoe, commencing at the south-west with the Grand Stand, and extending in the curve to the north about a mile, when it takes a complete bend, and is brought round again opposite the Stand. The distance across the valley to the south-east end of the course (about a mile); and the extreme length of the course is, we believe, three miles. Spectators should at once make their way to the north end of the course, where they will then have an uninterrupted view of the whole valley stretching away to the sea.

The extent of the ground occupied will be very considerable, running parallel with the whole west side of the race-course up to the loop which is made in the new course for the return home. And it is thought that the removal of the railings of the loop will be necessary, in order to make room for the movements of the troops.

There are some stacks standing on the ridge. These stacks will be in the very centre of the position, between the infantry and the cavalry.

Each Infantry Brigade will consist of four battalions. The Cavalry will be composed of the 18th Hussars, the Surrey Light Horse Volunteers, and the Hants Light Horse Volunteers. The Artillery will include three batteries of four 18-pounders, and one battery of four 6-pounders.

At the termination of the review, the troops will march past the Grand Stand homeward.

It is not possible to state the exact number of the troops which will take part in the review. In all probability, it will range from 15,000 to 20,000.

From the above statement, it will be perceived that, whatever the nature of the movements which the volunteers are called upon to execute, a full view of them will be enjoyed by the public, whether they occupy the west or the east or the north side of the Race-hill. The field of operations will be completely overlooked by the spectators, and let these be as numerous as they may, one thing is certain: there will be room enough and to spare for all.

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

* * Sketches of important passing events, new buildings, &c., calculated to interest the public, are respectfully solicited from our subscribers in all parts of the world. Send real name and address as voucher for the correctness of the sketch.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

Publishers will much oblige by forwarding to us the titles of forthcoming publications; and any books they may wish noticed should be sent early in the week, addressed to the Editor of the "Illustrated Weekly News," 12, York-street, Covent Garden, London; will be noticed in our next.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

GRAND VOLUNTEER REVIEW, AT BRIGHTON, ON EASTER MONDAY.

The Next Number of the

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS

Will contain Splendid Full-page Engravings of the Grand Review of the Volunteers, at Brighton, on Easter Monday; also a fine Portrait of Lord Clyde, &c., &c.

* * GREAT NUMBER.

Give Early Orders to ensure a Supply.

NEW TALE THE STROLLERS

OR, TRIALS THROUGH LIFE, Commenced in No. 722 of

REYNOLDS'S MISCELLANY. ONE PENNY.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. F.—The *Illustrated Weekly News* will be forwarded to France for one quarter on receipt of 2s. 2d. in stamps.

A. C.—The *Illustrated Weekly News* is not acquainted with the precise law of Scotland upon the matter. You had better apply to the registrar of your district. Regarding the name in the way proposed would not be sufficient.

C. W. S. (Lancaster).—The poetical legend is declined with thanks.

N. W. (Barnsley).—Although duly entered, in the event of a failure of a saving bank, the capital invested by the society cannot be claimed in full. The clause is only in reference to an officer of the society becoming a bankrupt.

R. C.—The *Illustrated Weekly News* is in the centre of the roadway at the bottom of Tottenham-court-road.

Nov. 1885.—Mr. Harrison Ainsworth was born at Manchester, in 1805.

H. W.—The India Museum is now in Whitechapel-yard, Parliament-street, and is open to the public, free on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, from ten till four o'clock.

Examiner.—Kensington Gardens occupies an area of about 350 acres. It was originally purchased by William III., but it then only comprised twenty-two acres. Queen Anne, Queen Caroline, and her present Majesty Queen Victoria added the remainder.

F. L. W.—Yes; unless you have had a special agreement with your landlord.

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.

SATURDAY, APRIL 19, 1882.

GARIBOLDI is idealised by Italian enthusiasm, and there is nothing in his bearing or conduct to dispel the patriotic illusion or exaggeration. He represents to the universal imagination the recovery of freedom, of self-respect, and of equality with the great nations of the world, and the chivalrous strangeness of his career adds a personal interest to the typical embodiment of Italian independence. Although he may not be a statesman, or even a soldier, of the highest order, it is impossible to refuse to Garibaldi the attribute of greatness. A sound moral in that seems to supply the place of intellectual power; and, while his theories are of the vaguest and most unsatisfactory kind, he always contrives to say the right thing at the right moment. Although he may tamper from time to time with democracy and revolution, he steadily keeps in view the indispensable duty of national union. It seems as if he only referred to Mazzini and to an imaginary Republic for the purpose of winning support and allegiance to the Italian Kingdom. His declarations are not unfrequently illogical and inconsistent, but they always leave his hearers more impressed with the duty of abstaining from ruinous political dissensions. At Parma, Garibaldi told the people that his Republican convictions were expressed in his devotion to Victor Emmanuel; at Cremona all was rejoicing, as will be seen from our illustration on page 444; and although it might be difficult to extract a definite meaning from his words, the general tendency of his teaching was an increase of loyalty and acquiescence in the existing system. It is difficult to overrate the present importance of Garibaldi's control over popular feeling. He could probably overthrow the Monarchy which he is engaged in supporting, and thousands would be ready to march at his bidding against Austria or against Rome. Almost unconsciously, he assumes a semi-royal or independent position, and he treats with Cabinets as an equal, if not as a powerful patron. The success of his unauthorised expedition to Sicily has justified his pretensions to shape a policy for himself. Like Joan of Arc, he has placed a crown on the head of his sovereign; and the modern champion is as superior to ordinary rules as the traditional heroine of France. When Garibaldi emerges from Caprea, the rulers of the Continent look on in uneasiness and doubt, and the Ministers of the King of Italy are entreated, not to suppress the agitation by authority, but to persuade the lion, if possible, to retire once more to his den. It is sometimes necessary to conciliate him, not by personal favours, but by concessions to his courages and followers. The Government of Rattazzi has purchased his support or neutrality by the incorporation of the volunteer regiments with the line of the army, and perhaps by more or less vague promises of future action against Austria. In return, he has quieted for the time the Republican excitement which had begun to threaten the peace and safety of the country. With many democratic phrases, he has persuaded the discontented party to be quiet, and he has once more impressed the lesson that rifle clubs are better schools for the youth of Italy than political clubs and secret societies. His movements and his language, from time

to time, excite reasonable alarm; but his habitual services to the national cause greatly overbalance the possible mischief which he may occasion. More than all other men, he protects Italy from a cowardly relapse, and almost alone he opposes the tyrannical pretensions of France. If the spoliation of Sicily is ever attempted, the indignation of the famous dweller on its coasts will defeat the project of repeating the force and fraud which deprived him of a home in Nice. As long as Garibaldi lives, Courts and diplomacies will not be allowed to trifle with the new or regenerated independence of Italy. Another singular faculty which he possesses consists in the devotion with which he inspires the imagination of women. A political leader is powerless when he comes in collision with fanaticism and with priestly inspiration; but Garibaldi exercises a spiritual or religious influence, and he finds eager listeners when he exhorts his female hearers to reject the doctrines which interfere with their fidelity to their country. Garibaldi's nature leads him rather to denounce hypocritical priests with the fiery indignation of a reforming prophet. Feminine Italy, which would be little affected by logical demonstrations, responds to the enthusiastic appeals of an impassioned teacher, and there is little doubt that the more impulsive portion of the male community will share in the reaction against corrupt superstition. It is well that Garibaldi's progress has not extended to Naples. In an unsettled province, disaffection might use the name of the popular hero for purposes of anarchy and disorder; and if the troubles of the South continue, it may be advantageous to hold in reserve the potent remedy of the Liberator's influence.

LAST week it was stated that henceforth fortifications were to be in vain, and nothing was to prevent iron-clad vessels from entering any harbour in the world, unless, indeed, they were fairly shouldered out by the dead resistance of a ship of superior size standing in the way. Before the week, closed, however, the aspect of the affair was once more entirely changed, and things stood as they had stood before the Monitor and the Merrimack were heard of. The fact is, that, during the last year, Sir William Armstrong has been constructing a gun intended, when rifled, to carry a ball of 300 lbs., but no experiments have as yet been tried with it, with reference to this object. On Tuesday week, however, its powers were tested of projecting a spherical shot of one-half the above-mentioned weight, and the greatest interest and anxiety were felt by the numerous gentlemen assembled to witness the experiment, to see whether, at 200 yards, such a shot would penetrate the Warrior target or would rebound from it, as shot of still greater weight had rebounded from the sides of the Monitor, like hailstones off a tin roof. The target consisted of solid wrought-iron plates, four and a half inches thick, with a strong backing of oak and an inner casing of wrought iron, nearly an inch in thickness—thus exactly representing the sides of the Warrior, and being the strongest target that has hitherto been made the subject of experiment. The gun, which was placed on the ground in its rough state, before it had been proved or furnished up, and consequently was of a dirty yellow colour, looked of monstrous size; and as it rested on its platform in the mud under the drizzling rain, it put one forcibly in mind of the great Saurians in the gardens of the Crystal Palace. It had not been sighted, and the aim had to be taken by means of a theodolite; but this was at length accomplished. The gun was charged with 40 lbs. of powder. The huge sounded the warning to everyone to seek shelter from the chance of the gun firing, and from splinters; and at last the lanyard was pulled. The shot, which could be distinctly seen as it sprang through the air, struck the bull's-eye, and everyone rushed eagerly to the spot to learn the result—none running quicker through the mud than the Dukes of Somerset and Cambridge. In a moment it was evident that a problem of extraordinary interest was solved. A large round hole was visible where the bull's-eye had been. The shot, indeed, had been smashed to atoms, and had not gone through the backing, but had torn and splintered it to such an extent that the naval men present declared that with two or three such blows, the fate of any ship would be settled. The second shot was fired at the same spot. It struck a little on one side, but completed the destruction which the first shot had caused, tearing the timber still more to pieces, and rending up the inner iron casing which completed the defence, as if it had been torn paper. Without seeing the target no one can imagine the extraordinary sight it presented. The mass of iron looked as if no power on earth could have perforated it; and the idea of its impenetrability was not diminished, but increased, by the numerous deep dints made in its surface by previous experiments with 68 lb. shot. But, massive as it was, it had been torn and twisted by the shot that had gone through it, and great cracks ran up from the hole, while within it the iron splinters had been buried deep in the wood, and actually the wooden splinters seemed in some places to have been dashed into the iron. Half an hour afterwards, the fragments within were still hot to the hand—a striking illustration of the transmutation of motion into heat. But though much had been done, more still remained to do. Without the ball going clean through the timber backing, there might still be hope for the ship. It was determined, therefore, to increase the charge of powder by 10 lbs. This was done, and two more shots were fired at a hitherto unshaken part of the target. Nothing could be more decisive than the result. In each case, the ball punched a clean round hole through the wrought-iron front, pierced the timber backing, and buried its fragments in some wood-work behind. So neatly did it do its work that, at a yard or two off, the edges of the hole seemed to be clean cut out; yet the timber at the back was not only penetrated but severely shaken, and the iron bolts were in several cases broken off by the concussion. In short, there was no doubt in the mind of anyone who witnessed the experiment that ships clad in the strongest armour yet known could be destroyed at short ranges by shot weighing no more than 160 lbs. The first question that naturally arose was, whether a gun of such enormous weight could be placed on board ship, and though some hesitation seemed to be felt in assenting to this on the part of one or two great authorities, no doubt at all seemed to be felt by the leading naval men who were present. Of course, it could not be put on board any ship not constructed expressly for the purpose; but it seems plain enough that in future ships will only be constructed to carry three or four guns.

Accidents and Offences.

FRIGHTFUL DEATH.—The chief of the permanent way of the Bordeaux and Toulouse Railway, M. Castagne, has just met with a frightful death at the Agen station of that line. Being summoned by telegraph to await the arrival of the express train from Toulouse, to meet the engineer, M. Lameclin, M. Castagne was crossing the line for that purpose, and attempted to pass between the waggons of a goods train, when an engine putting the goods train in motion, the unfortunate gentleman was caught and crushed between the buffers of two of the trucks, he being held in an upright position, where he was discovered some minutes later.

THE MYSTERIOUS DEATH IN THE REGENT'S CANAL.—CORONER'S INQUEST.—Mr. John Humphreys, the coroner for Middlesex, held an inquest at the Gunmakers' Arms Tavern, Canal-road, Stepney, on view of the body of a male person, unknown, found dead in the water of the Regent's canal, under very mysterious circumstances. John Gardner, of 52, Warley-terrace, Regent's-road, Mile-end, a lighterman, deposed that on Friday morning, about seven o'clock, he was navigating a barge in the Regent's canal, facing the above-named tavern, when his attention was directed to something floating in the water. He obtained a hither, when he dragged the body of a male person on to the towing-path. The deceased was very respectably dressed, and witness called a police-constable, who attended a shunter, and the body was removed to the back premises of the Gunmakers' Arms. There was no hat to be found near the spot, where several bodies had lately been discovered. Police-constable 399 K said that he assisted in carrying the body, which was examined by Mr. Holmes, a surgeon, who happened to be passing at the time the deceased was taken out of the water. The body had been immersed about a week or ten days, and the skin peeled off the hands. Deceased was dressed in a new suit of black clothes and a door-key was found upon him. The trousers pockets were turned inside out. Mr. Stevens, the summoning officer, said that the deceased was about thirty years of age, and, although he had circulated a full description of the body, no clue of the deceased's friends had been discovered. Verdict—"Found dead in the Regent's canal."

IMPUDENT ROBBERY.—On Sunday evening, about eight o'clock, as a crowded congregation were leaving the St. George's Cathedral, after the evening service, two well-dressed young men presented themselves at the counter of the St. George's Tavern, next door, and one of them called for a bottle of pale and a bottle of brown brandy, which were placed before them. The other young man, as soon as this was done, called for two glasses of sherry and hot water, and the servant of Mr. Healey, the landlord, not having the slightest suspicion of them, but, on the contrary, believing them to be, with many others who had come in, members of the cathedral congregation, turned round to prepare the sherry and water, and in a moment the thieves and the brandy had vanished. Several persons rushed out, in the hope of securing and bringing them back, but unfortunately they got clear off.

SAD ACCIDENT IN VICTORIA.—The sojourn of his Excellency the Governor at Queenscliff, Victoria, has been marked by the occurrence of a lamentable accident, resulting in the death of Miss Mary Jones, governess in his Excellency's family. On the morning of the 1st of February, Miss Barkly, accompanied by her governess, Miss Jones, went bathing, when the tide, which was flowing, with the ocean swell and rolling of the sea over the rocks, lifted the latter off her feet, and swept her within its influence in a gap of the rocks. She was carried out to sea, and sank. Alarm was given promptly, and the customs boat and crew were soon on the spot; but the men did not recover the body till it had been twenty-five minutes under water. The usual remedies were applied to restore life to the drowned—such as rubbing, rolling, &c., of the body—for upwards of three hours, his Excellency taking his spell frequently along with the rubbers. All efforts to restore animation were without success, although several medical men were in attendance.—*Melbourne Paper.*

EXTRAORDINARY FIRE IN A PRISON.—A fire recently took place in the prison of Bourges (Cher), a volume of smoke was seen to issue from the window of a room formerly used as a sleeping ward, and still containing a number of straw mattresses and iron bedsteads. Two prisoners were provisionally confined in it at the time; one of them named Silvain, seventy-six years of age, who had just been condemned to five years' imprisonment for arson, and the other named Blondeau, condemned for some minor offence. To the astonishment of the turnkeys, when they attempted to approach the room, they found the door fastened on the other side, and on reaching the door of the room that too was barricaded inside. After much loss of time a hole was cut through the wall, and Silvain was then seen standing against the window. When asked what had become of his fellow prisoner he pointed to a heap of half-burned mattresses, and on moving them Blondeau's body was found, the upper part almost carbonised, and his feet tied together with a sheet. Silvain declared that he and the deceased had resolved to commit suicide, and that when he fetched his own and his companion's supper he had managed to get a live coal, with which he set the straw on fire, for the purpose of suffocating themselves. An inquiry has been instituted to ascertain, if possible, whether this story is true, or whether Silvain did not murder his fellow prisoner, and then set fire to the straw to conceal his crime. —*Gallagher.*

SHOCKING DEATH ON A POLICE STRETCHER.—On Monday Mr. Bedford held an inquest at the Strand Union Board-room, Bow-street, touching the death of Susan Jackson. William Sherwood, 48, Crown-street, Soho, said deceased had lived with him for eight years. She was about forty-four. She was not a sober woman. James Baker, Baldwin's-gardens, Gray's-inn-lane, said deceased was his sister. She was a widow. He knew she had been cohabiting with Sherwood for seven or eight years. He last saw her alive about three weeks back. She was rather intemperate.—James Capes, 132 P, said he found deceased in Broad-street insensible. He got a stretcher, and took her to Bow-street. He did not know whether she was drunk or not. When she got to the station she could not speak, and the surgeon advised her removal to the hospital. The surgeon there attended to her, and authorised her being taken back to the station; but she died on the way back.—Richard Bunn Paynter, surgeon to Bow-street police-station, said on the evening of the 10th instant he was called to the deceased. Finding her too ill to remain at the station he sent her off to the hospital. He thought she was partially intoxicated. He followed her to the hospital. The physician used the stomach pump, and the contents of the stomach smelt very strong of spirits. She was afterwards taken back to Bow-street. In about an hour witness was sent for again, and found her dead on the stretcher. On opening the head he found a quantity of serum, and on the base of the brain there was a good deal of lymph. This was quite enough to account for death. He had no doubt she died from long standing disease of the brain, accelerated by drink. Verdict—"That deceased died of disease of the brain accelerated by drink."

THE FATAL COLLISION ON THE RIVER.—On Monday morning Mr. Humphreys resumed the adjourned inquest at the Filia K Horse Tavern, High-street, Poplar, respecting the death of Charles Deer, aged forty years. It will be remembered that the deceased and another man were navigating a barge, which was laden with sand, up the river, and while sailing through Limehouse Reach the screw steamer Metropolitan came in collision with the barge, which immediately went down. One man was saved, but the deceased was drowned before any of the small boats could reach him. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT BERMONDSEY.

On Saturday evening last, great alarm was occasioned in the neighbourhood of Bermondsey, as well as amongst the numerous passengers travelling along the South Eastern Railway, in consequence of a destructive fire breaking out in one of the immense arches running under the railway, which in a very short period laid in ruins a great amount of property. The premises were tenanted by Mr. J. Newton, a hair manufacturer and dresser, and formed No. 644 arch of the railway, and was used as the drying stove, which, overheating, set fire to the costly contents of the arch, and the flames began to attack three houses in Blue Anchor-lane, Bermondsey, and at the same time the fire rolled out with such impetuosity and ascended to such an altitude, that the flames at one time threatened serious results to the carriages continuously passing along the line both up and down. To add to the general consternation, the conflagration laid hold of the telegraph wires running alongside of the railway, which were quickly melted in twain, and something like thirty of the wires fell on each side to the ground, and the heat being so intense, split one or two of the supporting posts, and for a time disabled the working of the telegraph—the supports on the other posts or pillars causing them to cant on one side. The engines were remarkably early in arriving, and a good supply of water having been procured, set to work in an admirable manner, but they were unable to get the flames extinguished until the whole of the valuable contents were consumed, the wires of the electric telegraph melted, and the houses numbered 8, 9, and 10, in Blue Anchor-lane, let out to several poor families, have the back fronts scorched and the windows broken by the intense heat. Mr. Newton is insured in the Union Fire-office. None of the occupants of the other three houses are insured.

THE MISSING BOAT OF THE OCEAN MONARCH.

The boat which left the Ocean Monarch the night before the ship foundered in the Atlantic has at length been heard of. It was picked up with its living freight, consisting of the mate, carpenter, his son, and nineteen seamen, by the schooner Oliver H. Booth, from Alexandria for New York. The account they give of the loss of the Ocean Monarch is as follows:—She appears to have sailed from New York for Liverpool on the 5th of March, and on the night of the 9th experienced very heavy weather, during which the cargo shifted, and in wearing the ship was struck by very heavy seas, sweeping the decks of everything movable; cargo re-shifting, the ship suddenly sprung a leak to such an extent that it was impossible to do anything with it. The boats were ordered to be got out, when four were immediately put overboard and alongside, the largest of which were soon filled, and cut adrift by one of the seamen in it. They state that they then attempted to reach the ship again, but could not, and she was soon out of sight. When they left, Captain Page, the first officer, and the remainder of the crew were still on board the ship, and the boats alongside. She had then nineteen feet of water in her hold, and was settling very fast. The carpenter had his leg broken in getting into the boat. After remaining forty-eight hours in the boat they were picked up by the schooner Oliver H. Booth, from Alexandria for New York; and subsequently six of them transferred to the ship James R. Keeler, who supplied the schooner with provisions, cordage, and chronometer, Captain Delano advising them to go to Bermuda, which they said they would do, as they were in want of sails, &c. They then shaped their course for that place. The Ocean Monarch was 2,199 tons burthen, and, with her cargo, was insured for upwards of £100,000.

THE DEEPEST WELL IN THE WORLD AND ALL ABOUT IT.

An unusually crowded meeting of the Brighton and Sussex Natural History Society was held on Thursday evening week at the Dispensary, Brighton, when Mr. Henry Catt read a paper, illustrated by diagrams, on the subject of the well at the Warren Farm.

This has been called an Artesian well, but it was not so in reality. Artesian wells, so named from the province of Artois, the ancient Artesium, in France, were wells bored by an iron instrument forming a small tube of small diameter through rock, clay, and other impervious strata, until a stratum was reached saturated with water, when the fluid rose in the aperture and flowed above the surface. This well had been dug through its whole extent. A shaft, six feet in diameter, had been sunk 437 feet, sixteen feet below low water mark, but water not being found, three lateral galleries had been driven north, south, and east, each thirty feet long, nine feet high, and six feet wide; still water was not met with, and, therefore, at the end of the east gallery, another shaft had been sunk, four feet diameter, nearly 900 feet below the surface, during which operation from 900 to 1,000 gallons of water a day had been obtained; but of this the steam engine consumed 300; the supply, therefore, was not yet sufficient. At 980 feet below the surface, gault was reached, when the sides of the well began to crumble inwards, from the compressibility of the stratum. At this depth the well, consequently, was obliged to be "steined," that is, lined with brick work, the pressure upon the sides being 300 lbs. per square inch. At 1,250 feet the gault contained specimens of green sand and vegetable fossils. Then occurred a thin bed of clay, showing the cretaceous system had been passed; and on Sunday, March 15th, ferruginous sand, and, lastly, green sand was reached. The man at the bottom found the water gaining upon him, and though he sent up buckets of earth as usual, he seemed to dig no deeper. He was alarmed, came up, the other men also, and they left the well. The bottom burst upwards, and in one hour the water rose 400 feet. It rapidly increased, and now stood 945 feet from the bottom—only 340 feet from the surface. It now stood sixty feet above low-water mark; eighty feet above the mean level of the sea; and the well and chambers contained 100,000 gallons. Two mistakes had been made in sinking this well: 1st, in driving the lateral chambers above low-water mark, because the strata of the earth below this level are always saturated with water, which is not always the case otherwise; 2nd, in not carrying the well down in one unbroken shaft. This error was so serious, that, although the well might yield sufficient water for the Industrial Schools, it would not yield a sufficient supply for the town. For this purpose it would, as we now learned from experience, be best to sink a well 850 feet deep on the Level, which could be done for £3,000, in twelve months. The scientific facts learned from this great work were: that the upper green sand has no existence in this locality; that the gault is double its usual thickness; that Mr. Martin, of Pulborough, is right in saying that gault should be classed with chalk; and, lastly, that digging is better than boring a well. The strata immediately under Warren Farm are impervious to water, and the dip is to the South. The upper chalk extends 411 feet; the lower, 214; the grey marl, 155; blue marl, 173; fire stone, 8; gault, 285; ditto with green sand, 25; clay, 5; green sand, 5; ferruginous beneath; from which we may deduct ten per cent. for the dip. In the strata pierced fossil oysters and ordinary gault fossils were found; also fossil wood, perforated by the teredo, in some cases having the cavities filled with bisulphate of iron. [Of this a very beautiful sample was exhibited, as also numerous other "specimens from the well."]

RECEPTION OF THE JAPANESE AMBASSADOR BY THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.

The *Moniteur* of Monday contained an account of the public reception at the Tuilleries of the Japanese ambassadors by the Emperor, upon which the chief ambassador his Excellency Takemonouchi-Simozouki-no-Kami, envoy extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Taicoun, temporal King of Japan, delivered the following speech:—

"SIRE,—

"Agreeably to the orders of his Majesty the Taicoun, we have the honour to present ourselves this day before your Majesty.

"Since the conclusion of the treaty between France and Japan, friendly relations tend to develop themselves more and more between the two nations; in consequence thereof our sovereign has charged us to deliver an autograph to your Majesty, and to express at the same time the sincerity of his devotion and the desire to see the treaty maintained.

"Our sovereign has ordered us to state respectfully to your Majesty that it would be considered a great favour, flowing from Imperial benevolence, if the embassy sent to Europe should be sent back to Japan on board a French ship of war.

"We conclude by expressing our best wishes for the happiness and prosperity of your Majesty and your august family, as well as for those of the French nation."

The Emperor replied:—"I am happy to welcome the representatives of the Emperor of Japan, and I hope the treaty will produce fortunate results. I have no doubt that your visit to France will give you a just idea of the greatness of our country. The reception which will be accorded to you and the liberty which you will enjoy will convince you that hospitality is considered among the foremost virtues of a civilised people. I will willingly give orders for your return to Japan on board a vessel of war. Together with the remembrance of your voyage to Europe, you will carry with you the assurance of my desire to entertain relations of the most amicable character with the Empire of Japan."

On page 440 we give an illustration of the Japanese ambassadors on their way to the various objects of interest in Paris.

THE WESTMINSTER ABBEY SERVICES.

On Sunday evening last the second of the Special Sunday Evening Services in the nave of Westminster Abbey, which were commenced on the previous Sunday, was held, there being an overwhelming congregation. Full choral service was performed, and the sermon was preached by the Rev. Henry Mackenzie, M.A., rector of Tydd St. Mary, formerly vicar of St. Martin-in-the-Fields. The sermon next Sunday evening will be preached by the Bishop of London.

On page 441 we give a fine illustration of these services, and shall now proceed to give a brief account of the Abbey.

It occupies the site of a church "to the honour of God and St. Peter," commenced by Sebert about A.D. 616, on what was then called Thorney Island. It was not completed till 306 years after by King Edgar. It was destroyed by the Danes, and rebuilt in 1050 by King Edward the Confessor. King Edward's church was rebuilt, or rather commenced in 1220, and was nearly finished when it was destroyed by fire. During the reigns of Edward I., II., and III., it was restored; and in 1502, the old chapel was pulled down by order of Henry VII., and replaced by the beautiful chapel still bearing his name. In 1541 the church was turned into an episcopal see, but in 1556 Queen Mary re-appointed an abbot and monks. Successive kings and abbots continued the building on the plan of Henry III., but so slowly that the west-end towers were unfinished in 1714, when Sir Christopher Wren pulled them down, and erected the present western towers. The nave, in which the special services take place, is 166 feet in length, 38 feet 7 inches in breadth, and 101 feet 2 inches in height. The aisles are 16 feet 7 inches in breadth, and the extreme breadth of nave and aisles 71 feet 9 inches.

EXTRAORDINARY SUICIDE IN THE CITY.

On Monday Mr. Payne held an inquest at the Committee Rooms, Fountain-court, Minorities, on the body of John Rosenbohm, fifty-six, who was found in the water-closet attached to his residence, 16, Somerset-street, Aldgate, with his skull chopped about in a most horrible manner, and his head nearly severed from his body. From the extraordinary way in which deceased was found it was at first believed that this was an act of murder, and that impression was favoured by the fact that a chopper and penknife with which the wounds had been caused were found near the body. Margaret Humphreys was called, and said that on Thursday last she had occasion to go into the kitchen for a pitcher of water. She opened the kitchen door and saw his feet projecting out of the water-closet door, and a large stream of blood running down the yard. She immediately raised an alarm, but was too frightened to go near him. The illness of his wife was his only trouble.

John Rodgers said he was called by last witness, who told him to come and see what was the matter, as she thought her master had been murdered. He opened the water-closet door and discovered the deceased kneeling on his right knee, with his arm resting on the seat of the water-closet, his head hanging down and chopped in four or five places. He had a penknife clamped in his left hand. He must have bled (to use witness's own words) more like a bullock than a man, for the place was covered with blood, and it was running down the yard in streams. He found a common wood-axe covered with blood down the pan of the water-closet.

William Floyster, City police-constable, No. 511, produced the chopper, which was a common wood-chopper, and the penknife, both covered with blood.

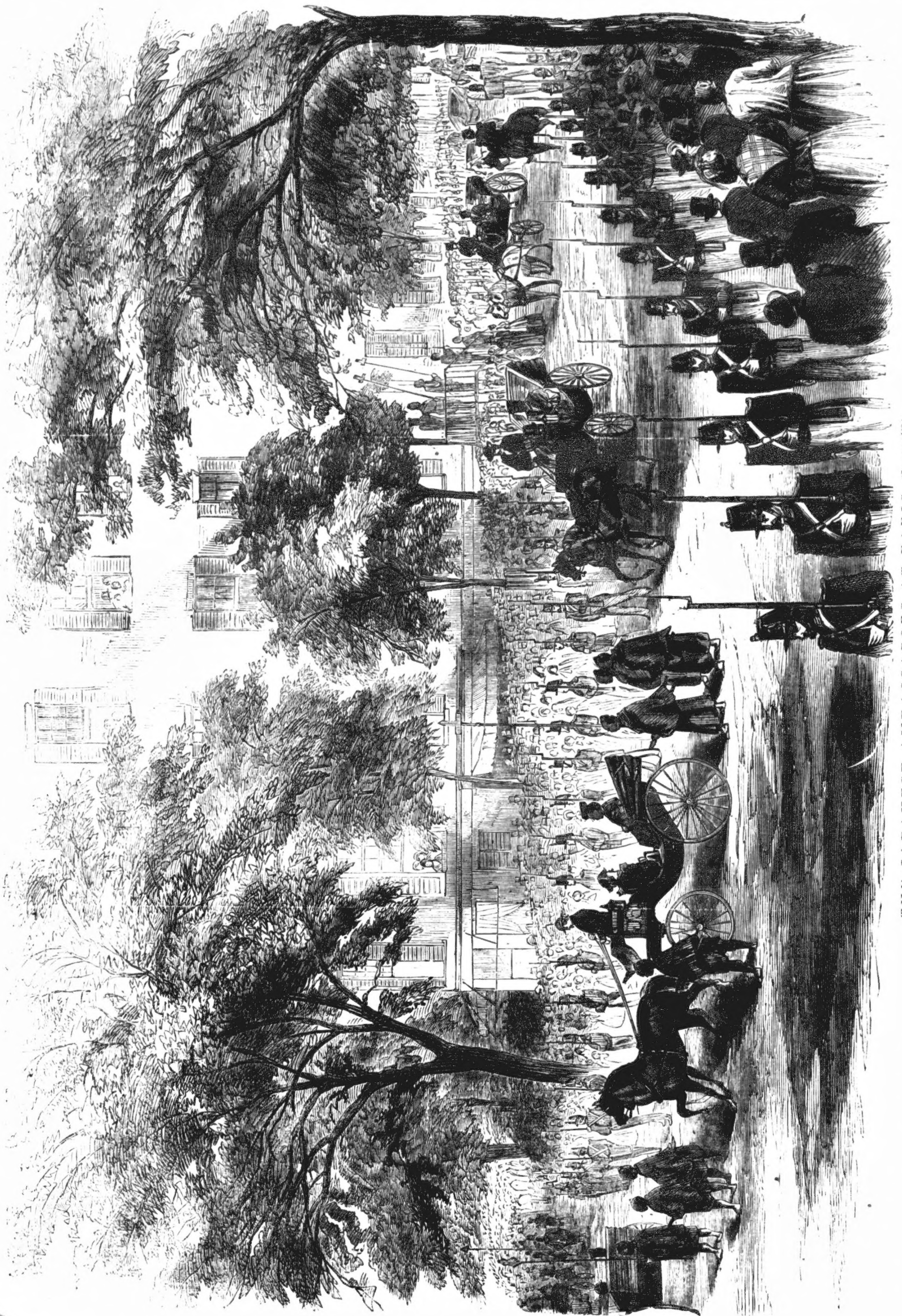
Mrs. Harriet Davis, servant to deceased, deposed to having heard her master complain of his great trouble, meaning his wife's illness. He was exceedingly fond of her. He was connected with the sugar-refining business, and had been so thirty years. He was a very sober and steady man.

Charles Thomas Blackburn, of High-street, Whitechapel, said he was a surgeon, and had been attending the deceased's wife for several years. He was sent for, and upon examination he found four severe scalp wounds. They might have been caused by himself by the chopper produced. His throat was cut from ear to ear, and his head nearly severed from his body. He must have died instantly. It was the most determined case of suicide he had ever heard of during the whole of his experience.

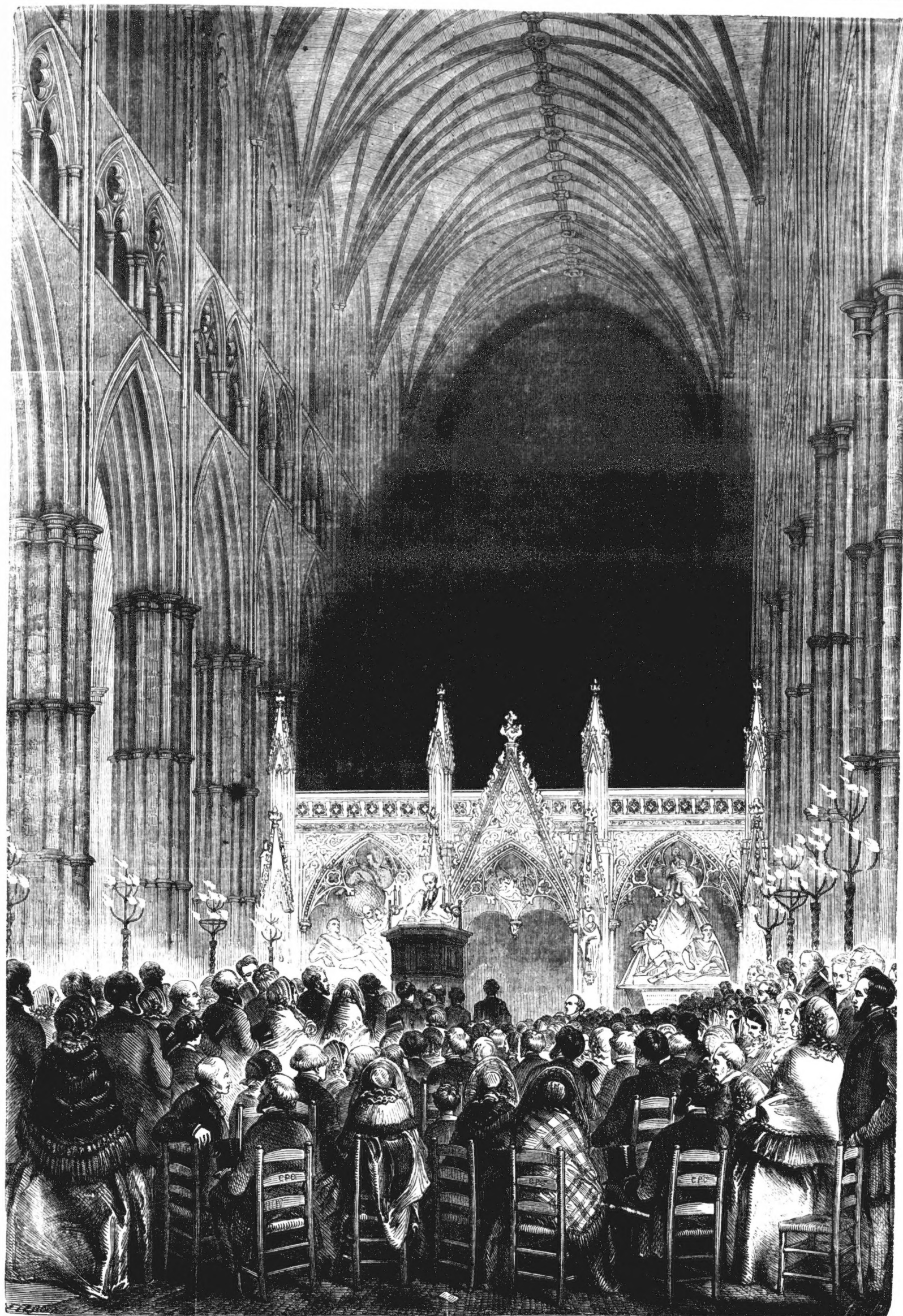
Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

OFFICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Messrs. Walter Morgan, F. B. Kemp, W. S. Seton Karr, and L. S. Jackson have been appointed judges of the High Court at Calcutta. Mr. Montagu Bore has been appointed Recorder of Southampton, vacant by the resignation of Mr. W. Major Cooke, on his appointment to be metropolitan police magistrate. The Lord Chancellor has appointed William Ellis, Esq., Q.C., to the county court judgeship, No. 19, vacant by the death of Joseph Thomas Cantrell, Esq.

TRAFFIC IN YOUNG GIRLS.—On Monday, Mrs. Gallagher, well known not only in Liverpool, but in London, Birmingham, and other large towns and cities of the country as a procuress and general dealer in houses of ill-fame, &c., was sentenced by the Recorder of Liverpool to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour for keeping infamous houses in Houghton and Tyne-street, Liverpool. Mrs. Gallagher has had in her employ for some years agents in the various continental cities, whose business it is to supply her houses with a constant supply of fresh victims.



THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS AT PARIS. (See page 419.)



THE JAPANESE AMBASSADORS AT PARIS. (See page 432.)

SPECIAL SERVICES AT WESTMINSTER ABBEY. (See page 19.)

BOW STREET.

WESTMINSTER.

CLERKENWELL.

MARLBOROUGH STRIKE

MARZLEBONE

WORSHIP STREET

THAMES

SOUTHWARK.

HAMMERSMITH

WOOLWICH

PUNJURY IN THE CANTEN.—Thomas and James Brayford, privates in the Military Train Corps, were placed at the bar on a charge of burglariously entering the canteen at the encampment on Woolwich-common, and stealing a large quantity of tobacco and other articles, the property of the landlord, Mr. Gregory Brown. From the evidence it appeared that some days after the robbery the prisoner Brayford offered to sell about 2 lbs. weight of tobacco to a soldier's wife, named Hoggan, who was in the canteen for the purpose of having it weighed, when it was identified as a stolen property. Other witnesses proved that some of the articles missing were found in the hut occupied by the prisoners, and they were now remanded.



RECEPTION OF GARIBALDI AT THE PLACE CAVOUR, CREMONA. (See page 48.)



THE BATTLE OF WINCHESTER.

THE WAR IN AMERICA.—THE BATTLE OF WINCHESTER.

ONE of the severest engagements that has yet taken place during the American war is that of Winchester, of which we give an illustration above; and shall now proceed to give a summary of the same from the despatches:—

"The rebels advanced upon Winchester, under Generals Jackson, Longstreet, and Smith, and drove in our pickets with their cavalry. They approached within three miles of the town, and bringing up a battery of artillery, commenced playing on our troops. General Shields ordered Robinson's Ohio battery to return the fire, and while he was directing the operations the splinter of a rebel shell struck him in the left arm, and disabled it instantly. One man and horse killed, belonging to the battery, were the only casualties besides this on our side that day. At night both armies drew up in front of each other, and awaited morning to renew the contest. The rebel force consisted of 7,000 infantry, twenty-eight pieces of artillery, and 1,200 cavalry. On Sunday morn-

ing, at ten o'clock, the rebels received reinforcements, amounting to 5,000 more. The Union forces did not exceed 10,000 men. At half-past ten the enemy made a feint on our left, opening a heavy fire of artillery, while the real attack was directed against our right, with the object of flanking it. There the enemy were strongly posted in woods, and behind a stone wall, and the rebel artillery was posted on eminences on both sides of their left wing. The contest raged furiously till three o'clock in the afternoon, the fighting being done chiefly by the artillery and musketry. The rebel infantry opposite our right now debouched from the woods and attempted to capture Dean's battery by a charge. The first effort was nearly successful, but the heavy discharge of grape compelled them to retire in confusion. A second and weaker attempt likewise failed, and the enemy fell back, with heavy loss, behind the stone parapet. General Tyler now ordered his brigade to charge the enemy's batteries on the left, and a most deadly encounter followed. Twice our men reeled under the storm, but in the third effort they routed the rebels with tremendous slaughter and loud cheering, capturing two of their guns and four

caissons. Our loss in these struggles was heavy. Out of 300 men engaged in the 84th Pennsylvania, twenty-six were killed and eighty-three were wounded. Colonel Murray fell leading this gallant corps forward, and many other dashing officers were killed or wounded. The 5th and 8th Ohio shared the glory and the losses with the 84th, and the 3rd Virginia Regiment also suffered. Lieutenant-Colonel Thoburn, commanding the corps, was very severely wounded leading it forward to the last charge. The enemy's killed and wounded strewn the ground now in profusion, and their left wing was entirely broken, and their centre wavering. Several attempts to rally the right wing failed, and, to add to the confusion, the Irish battalion of 150 men, when brought forward and ordered to fire upon the Union troops, refused to fire, and a rebel regiment immediately drove this gallant little band forward, but could not compel them to fire upon the Union army. Forty corpses of the 105 afterwards strewn the field. The roar of musketry and cannon was incessant for several hours, and particularly between two and six p.m. The rebels withdrew, under cover of night, in some confusion, and retreated about four miles towards Strasburg.

THE SHADOW OF WRONG.

A ROMANCE.

CHAPTER XX. (Continued).

THE SHADOW FALLS.

The voice was that of a little man with a face like red wood, who was seated in one of the great arm-chairs.

"Jeffcock!"

"The same, doctor. How do you do?"

"In the name of goodness, what brings you here?"

"Your telegram about your wife's death. So it is all over, eh? But not altogether that. You received my letter?"

"What letter?"

"The letter relating to one, Crofts, a desperate old friend of ours."

"Crofts—Crofts?"

"Why you can't have forgotten—Garnett that was—Crofts that is."

Jeffcock's twinkling eyes opened to their widest extent, and he fell back on his chair, gasping for breath. "Why, you don't mean to say—that—haven't—received my letter?"

"I have received no letter relating to that man."

Jeffcock threw up his hands wildly, and caught at the air.

"Then, it is all over!" he groaned.

"What?"

"Garnett has returned!"

"Returned—by heaven, I suspected as much!"

"And what's more," gasped Jeffcock, "he has been in the country these two months, and I haven't had the pluck to tell you of it till now. He's been sponging on me, Brogden, and has been supplied with exactly twenty-five pounds seventeen shillings and eleven pence out of my private pocket."

No wonder that the doctor had in the morning felt a presentiment of sudden danger. Now that it became certainty, however, the bold man braced his nerves to face the result. He conversed with Jeffcock long and earnestly. On inquiring into the matter of the missing letter, his suspicions at once fixed upon Linley. They were undecided how to act. At last Brogden said, "You'll keep here."

"Thank you, doctor, I'd rather be excused. I've a prejudice against sleeping under the same roof with a—you understand me?"

"Pshaw! Well, perhaps it will be better to stay in the town. Your presence here might excite suspicion. Have no fear, man. I'll soon rid myself of this incubus."

Brogden spoke with bold confidence, but he was only acting. Jeffcock looked at him with admiration.

"Go away now," continued the doctor. "It is now near evening. Come again to-morrow; by that time I shall have arranged all our plans."

With a few more words, Jeffcock departed, leaving Brogden alone in his solitary study.

There was a comfortable fire in the grate. The doctor lighted a cigar, and, ringing the bell, summoned the servant—an elderly woman. He ordered coffee, which was brought. Let us remark here, that the inmates of the house now consisted only of himself and his servant, the groom not residing on the premises. Up-stairs lay the dead body of Mrs. Brogden, very cold and calm.

The doctor leant back in his arm chair, with his eyes on the fire, and indulged in a brown study.

Things were going against him, certainly. All his cherished plans were being upset. What was he to do? Why, in the first place he would have Garnett arrested as an escaped convict; and then, as there were no proofs of his own absolute guilt, he could defy the pettier accusations which might be brought against him. He little knew that at that very moment George Linley, his quondam assistant, was endeavouring to convict him of the wilful murder of his wife.

He did not light the lamp; and the shadows of the evening closed darkly around him. It grew later and later; still he planned and planned. Midnight approached, the servant retired to rest below; and still he sat planning, planning.

"I shall not go to bed," he muttered, putting coals on the fire, "I will sleep for a few hours here, in my chair, and to-morrow I shall be able to face the fiend himself."

So saying he arose, and, pouring a large draught of laudanum into a wine-glass, drank it hastily. Then he lay back in his chair, resigning himself to the influence of sleep. MIDNIGHT. The quantity of laudanum he had taken was large, and his sleep was very heavy. Another hour passed; and he slept heavily, muttering now and then. All was dark, but for the faint glow of the fire in the grate.

There was a sound in the passage, but the doctor did not hear. The room-door opened, and a dark figure crept in stealthily. The doctor did not move. It walked on tiptoe across the room, peering into the doctor's face.

"Wake! wake!" said a man's voice, shaking him roughly.

The doctor only muttered in his sleep.

"Wake! wake!"

But the sleep was too sound and heavy.

"Say, then, never wake more!" hissed the voice.

Something glistened through the shadows, there was a low cry, and Brogden staggered to his feet, looking wildly around about him. Then, with a gurgling sound, he fell back in his chair—dead.

The figure crept away from the room, first looking at the dead man with a cold shudder. It passed away to the back of the house and gained the open air through the folding windows by which it had entered. It crept away like a shadow leaving its counterpart on the dark cold face of Benjamin Brogden.

On the afternoon of the next day, Linley was waiting impatiently in the village, where he had appointed to meet Garnett. He lingered about for some hours, but there was no sign of the convict.

At last the landlord entered the room.

"Excuse me, sir, but is your name Linley?"

"Yes."

"Then, Ostler Dick has just given me this letter, which he says were brought here for you by a country chap, early this morning. It were given to the country chap at daybreak, by a gent on horse-back, who was riding as if for life and death, from Caverford. The gent told him to bring it here and leave it for you. Here it be."

"Thank you," said Linley, taking the letter—a somewhat dirty envelope, directed to himself.

As soon as the landlord had left the room, he opened the envelope and found inside a scrap of letter paper. He read as follows:—

"I don't expect to meet you to-morrow; and I write this over-night, in case I should do before morning what my blood has been all along boiling to do. I have no other chance left me; that old traitor has destroyed the proofs of my innocence. If you receive this, instead of seeing me in person, you will never meet me again in this life, for Benjamin Brogden will have atoned for the misery he heaped upon the head of

"GILBERT GARNETT."

"N.B.—Burn this."

Almost involuntarily, Linley flung both paper and envelope into the fire. Immediately afterwards, passing out of the inn, he took his horse from the ostler, and rode away towards Caverford.

Late in the afternoon, he was riding towards Captain Harwood's house, when he heard the sound of a horse's hoofs behind him. Turn in the saddle, he saw a coal-black horse, saddled and bridled, but without a rider, galloping towards him. What was his surprise to recognise the horse of Brogden, well-known in the neighbourhood for its almost faultless beauty. It galloped past, and he made a vain attempt to catch at the bridle. Puzzling to comprehend the meaning of this, he followed until the two horses and the one rider halted before the house of Brogden.

Here, Linley found a great crowd from the neighbouring town. In a few minutes he was apprised that the doctor's house had been entered during the night, that the doctor himself had been murdered, and that the murderer, whoever he was, had broken into the stable and ridden away on the horse which now returned without a rider.

With some difficulty, Linley managed to push his way into the cottage. Here he found several gentlemen, most of whom were personal friends of his own, and two members of the county police. He passed up-stairs; and saw lying on a bed in one of the upper rooms of the house, the body of Brogden, still dressed, and stabbed to the heart with a common clasp-knife. A grim, dark smile played on his handsome features, and the eyes had lost their cruel light.

So the shadow had fallen at last and crushed him.

CHAPTER XXI.

THE SHADOW DISAPPEARS IN DUE COURSE.

AN inquest was held on the body of Benjamin Brogden, M.D., and a verdict was returned of "Wilful murder against some person or persons unknown." The person or persons remained unknown, and the secret of Brogden's death was never solved. Three days after the murder, the body of a man answering the description of Gilbert Garnett, *alias* Richard Crofts, was found mangled and torn at the foot of a precipice about fifteen miles from Caversford, and close to the sea.

Shall we go on now to tell how George Linley came into the practice of the late fashionable doctor of Caversford, and how he was married to Joice Harwood, to the infinite delight of the two worthy old people at the hospitable farm of Heathhouse? It is sufficient to say such was the case.

Amy and Peter waited and waited for the return of Garnett, but they never saw him again. When the body was found at the foot of the precipice they were informed of it, and Peter took a journey down to the county town and identified it as that of his son-in-law. Amy wept long and bitterly; but she had seen so little of her parent that the loss was not so great as it otherwise would have been. Besides she found compensation in the restoration of her mother. Jennie Barr, sometime known as Mrs. Jeffcock, resumed the name she owned by right (Garnett), and in the love of her child and her father she found peace and forgiveness for her lacerated heart.

The pact which Peter had brought to Amy from Dr. Brogden was found to contain a deed of assignment of certain houses and lands to the daughter of Gilbert Garnett from Benjamin Brogden. On inquiring it was found that the said houses and lands yielded a very comfortable income which Peter did not scruple to accept on behalf of his grand-daughter, as he deemed it but a small repayment of the debt which Dr. Brogden owed Garnett and his family. They took a nice little cottage in the country and lived very happily together, those three. Little Susy attained the *quintessence* of her desires in being engaged to their servant with permission to retain her dog Toby. She never became smart and sharp like other servant maids, there was always something wonderfully stupid about her. However, she was happy in being allowed of nights to listen to Peter's fiddle which she declared always put her "in bide of the adge's sidgig lid heaved."

Amy lived on with her mother and grandfather peacefully, calmly. She often visited the Linleys and the Vaughans and the Harwoods; and endured from those respective families a great deal of chaffing about old maids and tabbies and tea-pots. But she heeded them not. Perhaps she fell in love and got married at last like other sensible girls. I don't know, and therefore I cannot say. Perhaps she did and perhaps she did not. If anybody is anxious upon that point let him or her watch the column of the *Times* devoted to "births, deaths, and marriages."

Jonathan Jeffcock never made his appearance again in any of the old haunts. It was conjectured that he had made his way to America, and there used the money which he had swindled out of the people here to swindle the people there. It is certain that wherever he went he would be sure to set up in business, and it is quite as sure that he would die some day suddenly of a money fever, clutching at his golden bags, with only the one lament in leaving this world,—that it was necessary to leave his wealth behind him.

Sarah Harris, after her vain effort to secure the papers which proved Garnett's innocence, returned to her father's house. She was received with open arms, and, metaphorically speaking, the fattest calf was once more killed. Some time after Joice Harwood had become Mrs. George Linley, she took Sarah into her service, and with her the truly repentant girl remained till she went away to be the happy wife of an industrious ploughman.

Harry Vaughan made a very fair husband though he had many faults, but his wife being blind to them, she was, according to the proverb, blessed. Harry visited them occasionally and pretended to envy their marriage bliss, but he never made the slightest endeavour to become a benefactor himself—at least so far as I am aware.

That is the *ultima veritas* of my task. I have only to regret that with Dr. Brogden died some secrets of mesmerism, and that, had not evil drawn him aside, he might have been of service to his fellow-men, and his life would not have been overcast by

THE SHADOW OF WRONG. THE END.

A FEMALE BRIGAND.—The *Echo of Babylon*, an ultra-clerical organ, states that the sister of Borges, the chief of brigands, who was shot some time ago in Calabria, is now at the head of a numerous band, provided with horses and artillery. This amazon is thirty-two years of age, and has declared her intention of avenging her brother.



THE HYDRO-PUMP.

THIS is an American invention, introduced to this country in a most spirited manner by Mr. C. P. Button, of 57, Leadenhall-street. It is at once a fire-engine and a garden engine, is always ready for use at a moment's notice, is neat and portable, weighing only 8 lbs., and can be worked by a boy of moderate strength for some hours in succession, without fatigue. The cut above shows the instrument in action, the mechanical power employed being economized by combining the action of the hand and the resistance of the foot, between which the instrument is placed and used, as a double action pump. From the side to the handle the Hydro-pump measures 21 inches. The two brass cylinders measure 12 inches in length, and 3 inches in breadth. At the top of these cylinders India-rubber tubing is attached, on one side to feed, on the other to discharge the water. There is no reservoir, and the instrument must either be supplied with water in portable vessels, or must be used within a reasonable distance of a tank or pond. The action is very simple, and it will perhaps surprise the reader to be told that this little contrivance, which is pretty as a toy, and can be carried under the arm as easily as a trumpet, will throw from seven to eight gallons of water per minute a distance of 50 feet. But it will do it, as we know from having tried it, finding the experiment an agreeable exercise, and of special service in hanging down a stuccoed wall, which it accomplished quite as well as if we had sent for the parish engine. Gardeners will not need to be told the value of a portable force-pump of this simple kind. It can be used to produce a powerful stream to extinguish a fire, or a gentle shower to syringe a whole house full of plants, without the necessity of moving a single step from the position most convenient for a supply of water. Whenever a pump or syringe is needed the Hydro-pump can be brought into use, to remove water from a cellar or a boat, to cleanse a cistern, wash a pavement, or drench the foliage of trees loaded with soot, or annihilate in one fell swoop the whole insect population of a plantation of roses. But we will not enlarge upon its merits; they are obvious, and having a Hydro-pump in use we can say that it will soon pay for its cost in a garden, besides being always at hand in case of an emergency of any kind which may require an immediate removal or discharge of water.—*Gardeners' Weekly Magazine and Horticultural Cabinet.*

Literature.

THE CHIEFTAIN'S RETURN.

MANY, many years, aye, centuries ago, a feast was held in the castle of Olen, to celebrate the anniversary of the birth-day of its young and absent lord. He was one of the children of the ocean, and long had his home been there; but now he was on his voyage back to the towers of his fathers, and every heart in the hall was filled with the joy of hope. There sat beside his stately and high-born mother, the lady whom the chieftain loved, and as she touched the harp to a song that she herself had framed, both music and poetry, a song of hail and welcome to the ship that bore the princely youth, then steaming the midnight deep, bright was she as one of the virgins that lurped to Olen at the Feast of Shells, and beneath the cover of her inspired beauty the assembled vassals were all still as death.

Whether the ship in racing motion
Roll tempest-driven o'er the ocean,
Or silent lie in pleasant sleep,
Anchored beneath the many steep,
Temper, O Lord! the sun and air,
To him, the home-bound monarch—
And gently drop the midnight dew
On him and all his gallant crew!

The song ceased, and the lady was hammering on her harp, when, tossing his arms aloft, and with a large, wild, coal-black eyes staring fire from below a heap of matted hair, up rose the Seer, and in chastly wailings prophesied shipwreck and a drowning death. Far off through the rising tempest he heard, and he alone, the distant sounds of vain pealing of success, that came not from earth or heaven, and then a troop of ghosts paced, with blue-swollen faces, along the sands, vanishing as on the surf-beaten cliffs, silent all, and defamed with wounds. All eyes wept, but the eyes of the Seer alone, and his had too long been familiar with the hauntings of the spectral dead. The lights were extinguished in the hall, the door separated among the hills, to his cave by the sea-shore went the melancholy Seer, in agony the lady-mother bowed down for stately head, and then the fair harper, who had sung a hymn of holy joy, prayed for peace to her hero's soul.

At the first dawn of light, the seaweeds which round and round the flame of the whorled wreath, sitting on a rock that matched far into the howling of the ocean. Plank after plank came and

swayed floating on the flow of tide, and there is the body of a mother! But there are not the even looks of him she loved, although, doubtless, deep to eyes that will never see them more.

She looks not to the sea in hope, but in despair—enough of comfort for her, if her hands be the first to wipe from his forehead the soiling sand. Lo! a lone wide-winged sea-bird hovering in the offing, and lo! in its happiness of its nest on the far-off isle! Its flight is towards the shore—and lo! it changes into a little vessel, cowering in the sunshine under a mass of snow-white sail. And now the flag streams below the castle cliff, and its wings are folded in the shelter of the land-locked bay. The lady is waited, without will of her own, as on the upflitting of some spirit's power; and with feet reverently touching the shells that glitter on the silvery sand, is standing, like an emerald cup from the sea, among the wondering mariners. Not his the shrouded wraith that passed before the Seer, for the chieftain has clasped his betrothed to his bosom, and his own castle cliffs rejoice in the light of deliverance.

THE COMPLAINT OF THE VIOLETS.

By the silent foot of the shadowy hill
We slept in our green retreats,
And the April showers were wont to fill
Our hearts with sweets;
And though we lay in a lovely bower,
Yet all things loved us well,
And the waking bee left its fairest flower,
With us to dwell.
But the warm May came in his pride to woo
The wealth of our virgin store,
And our hearts just felt his breath, and knew
Their sweets no more!
And the summer reigns on the quiet spot
Where we dwell—and its suns and showers
Bring balm to our sisters' hearts, but not—
Oh! not to ours!
We live—we bloom—but for ever o'er
Is the charm of the earth and sky;
To our life, ye heavens, that balm restore,
Or bid us die!

NOVEL HERALDRY.—A gentleman having sent a porter on a message, which he executed much to his satisfaction, had the curiosity to ask his name; being informed it was Russell, "Pray," says the gentleman, "is your coat of arms the same as the Duke of Bedford's?" "As to our arms, your honour," said the porter, "I believe they are pretty much alike; but there is a deal of difference between our coats."

Wit and Wisdom.

LOOSE HARTS.—Un-tied-y.

EASE FOR POCKETS.—Gin-case.

WHAT is the feminine of hair?—Heiress.

THE captain of a vessel is not governed by mate, but a married man generally is.

"Pray, Madam, what makes you so sedate?"

"Oh, I have taken a sedative."

Why is unleavened bread the cheapest?—Because yeast causes bread to rise.

WHAT fruit does a newly-married couple most resemble?—A green pear.

SMART REPARTEE OF A LADY OF QUALITY.—A lady of distinction, and one of the greatest beauties in Scotland, incurred the displeasure of the earl her husband, for no other cause than that of having brought him seven daughters and no son. His lordship assured her, that he was determined to sue for a divorce. The lady replied, that he need not do that, for she would readily agree to a separation, if he would give her back what he had with her. He, supposing she meant pecuniary affairs, assured her that she should have her fortune to the last penny "Naw, naw, my lord," says she, "that wina do; return me my youth, and my beauty, and dismiss me as soon as you please." His lordship, being unable to comply with this demand, spoke no more of parting with his lady; and before the year expired, they were blessed with the birth of a son, who established the content of his parents, and their affection for each other.

A BACKWOODS' PREACHER.—Father Coles was not much of a scholar, and he lost no opportunity of disparaging "human learning." In this particular he resembled his compeer of Blinoids, of whom we have all heard, who said that Paul was a great preacher, but never went to college; he was brought up at the foot of Gamal Hill (Gamaliel), and that was so poor they couldn't raise white beans on it. Father Coles, on one occasion, was preaching with the Rev. Mr. Bangs in the pulpit behind him, and taking for his text the familiar words, "I knew thee, that thou wast an *outside* man, taking up that thou layest not down, and reaping that thou didst not sow," he went on to remark, first, "What is an *outside* man?" and having described his business—his lonely hut on the sandy waste—he said that he illustrates the truth of the text, as he takes up these oysters that he never laid down—he reaps what he never sowed; he gathers them up with a double rake made so—(clasping his hands to make an oyster-tongs). During this ludicrous description Mr. Bangs had been in a fit of fidgets, but now, unable to contain himself, he laid hold of the skirts of Father Coles, and drew him backwards, but did not disconcert him at all, for the worthy parson, perceiving that he had been talking at random, and had probably made some prodigious blunder, said, "Oh, never mind, Brother Bangs, nobody knows any better here but you and me!" It would have been well for Father Coles to confine himself to the hortatory in which he excelled, and leave the exhortation to the learned brethren; but, like most men of ignorance, he loved to talk the most about what he knew the least. At one time he undertook to describe the Gospel armour mentioned in the second chapter of the Epistle to the Ephesians. He got on comfortably till he came upon the "helmet of salvation." Here he paused, and seemed for a time to be stumped fairly; but suddenly the truth broke in upon his mind, and he exclaimed, "A helmet, my brethren, is a little thing that goes before a vessel to keep it straight! Yes, yes; without a helmet the Christian can never sail straight to heaven; take the helmet of salvation, and you will be saved!" This race of ministers is nearly extinct. As the standard of education is raised in the country, and the average intelligence of the people advances, such men will not be tolerated, and the pulpit will cease to present their ignorance to the public. On the outskirts of society, however, and in the rural settlements among the mountaineers, there will always be found men whose gifts are not greater than those of Father Coles, who will take to preaching, and stick to it as long as they live.

VARIETIES.

SHAVING IN CHURCHYARDS.—Some centuries past it was usual in England for the barbers to shave the parishioners in the churchyard, on high festivals, (as Easter, Whitsuntide, &c.) before matins. The observance of this custom was restrained in the year 1122, by a particular prohibition of Richard Flammyngh, Bishop of Lincoln.

CHRISTIANITY.—It is said that the famous Burman General, Bandoela, who was killed at the siege of Donabaw, began, before his death to evince symptoms of Christianity. When the Ming (a native belonging to the Chittagong frontier) who reported this interesting fact, was pressed to explain what these symptoms were, he replied, with much simplicity, that Bandoela was of his "master's caste," having acquired a relish for the enjoyment of roast beef, pork, and brandy.

LUMINOUS PLANTS.—Potatoes kept in a cellar in a growing state sometimes become so luminous, that we can read print by their light. The *dictamnus albus* (white dittany) spreads around in dry summer evenings an atmosphere which, when a taper is brought to it, burns with a bright blue flame. Some plants give out a sparkling light, probably of the nature of electricity; such is the case with the flowers of calceola (may gold), *trapezium* (Indian cross), *filium* (bullfinch), and *chalcidoleum* (lilies), tagetes (French marigold), *helianthus* (sunflower), and *polygala*. Others give out a steady light, of a bluish, greenish, or yellowish-white colour, such as *denatium viscosum*, *Perezia*, *celastrum*, *commelina*, *W.* and *M.* *phloxina*, *desmodium*, *chimonopha*, *pumila*, *Ranb.* The luminous appearance in the galleries and shafts of mines are often to be traced to rhizomorphous plants. The milky juice of some plants is very luminous, and, when in a state of incipient decomposition, branches, trunks, and roots of trees become luminous.

PIESSE AND LUBIN'S SWEET SCENTS.

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